GET IT
The New Price List of Cycle, accessories, will be sent post free on request.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FREE TO CYCLISTS.
The New copy of our Price List will be sent post free on application.
Wellington Cycle and Motor Company,
Tamarind Lane, Fort BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 164 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
10th Sept. ...	DONGOLA ...	8,056
17th „ ...	PLASSY ...	7,846
24th „ ...	NALDERA ...	15,325
1st October ...	"SOUDAN ...	6,696
8th „ ...	MOREA ...	10.890
15th „ ...	EGYPT" ...	7,941
22nd „ ...	CHINA ...	7,952
29th „ ...	MALWA ...	10.941
5th November	DELTA ...	8.097
12th „ ...	KAISAR-I-HIND ...	11,450
19th „ ...	DEVANHA ...	8 092
26th „ ...	NARKUNDA ...	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ...	10,512
10th „ ...	CALEDONIA ...	7,572
17th „ ...	MOREA ...	10,890
24th „ ...	MANTUA ...	10,902
31st „ ...	PLASSY ...	7,846

* NALDERA
* MALWA
* NARKUNDA
* MANTUA

* Through steamers from Australia

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.

A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

Date	Steamer
15th September	DUNERA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said & Plymouth.

about 14th November	MANDALA	8,246

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALAIN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
23rd Sept. ...	NARKUNDA	Call at Colombo, Fremantle Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October ...	MANTUA	
18th November...	NALDERA	
20th December...	MALWA	

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COMLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket ..... £ 7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
15th Sept. ...	VERELA ...	Basreh direct
12th „ ...	CHAKLA ...	Karachi via Kathiawar Port
12th „ ...	FULTALA	Karachi and Persian Gulf
16th „ ...	LHASA ...	Karachi direct
21st „ ...	KAROA ...	East & South Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 124.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.

Telephone No. 1836.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malay Maru	Y.Saito	26th Aug.	13th Sept.
Saigon Maru	M.Sato	9th Sept.	19th Sept.
Gouges Maru	R.Yamanoi	19th Sept.	1st Oct.
Peking Maru	K.Yamaguchi	7th Oct.	19th Oct

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Bellasis Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5070.	30th „	12th Sept
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	13thSep	25th „
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5848	29th „	13th Oct
*YamagataMaru	Y. Matsuda	3807	9th Oct.	10 „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 60,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco.
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 2.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

S. OSUKA,
Manager.

Nicol Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 582.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 3,996,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 90-92, Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 1 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertakea.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

E. H. BRIGHTON,
Manager

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
Total 4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,31,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jalpaiguri
Akyab	Jubbulpore
Allahabad	Karachi
Alleppy	Lahore
Amraoti	Lucknow
Bangalore	Madras (Mount Road)
Bellary	Madura
Benares	Mangalore
Bezwada	Masulipatam
Berhampore	Moulmein
Bimlipatam	Mandalay
Bombay (Byculla)	Nagpore
Bombay (Mandvi)	Narayangunge
Bombay (Saadhurst Road)	Negapatam
Broach	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Patna
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Poona
Calcutta (Park St.)	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Calicut	Vuetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000 0
Capital Issued	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	22,12,381 15 2
Reserve Funds	15,00,951 15 10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Feroszepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa Cantt
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

RAM SAN SHERRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN. General Manager

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

185, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Goculdas & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Mcolji) Jinna Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DARBUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
1, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurances please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

BAIN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
for
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and E.I. States,
96, Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

E. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,53,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

S. L. KANSARA & Co.,
Agents.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimizing to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director*

THE

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta. National Indian MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

LIFE ISSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and terms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS,
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.

C. N. MADHAVA ROW,
Acting Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
89, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOGAN, *Chief Agents.*
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India,

Brightness Permanency

Non-corrosiveness.

Guaranteed,

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. [illegible]

Mr. Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking.

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,75,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

HOTEL.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering specialty.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Opp: Police Chowkie, Null [illegible]
BOMBAY No. 2[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR ASSISTANT. Apply to Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, 129, Esplanade Road.
A C10786

WANTED—AGENTS for to sell the products of the Venus Chemical & Drugs Manufacturing Company, Bapadwanj. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 plus commission. Apply to the MANAGER.
A C 10701

WANTED.—Influential BROKERS and AGENTS for a very large Paint, Varnish, Oil and Marine Stores Business. Apply Box No. 7189, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1315

WANTED—A good SHORTHAND-TYPIST on pensionable pay Rs. 130—5—200. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.
A C10790

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK with knowledge of Correspondence, Typewriting, Gujrati and Hindi. Three years' agreement. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1280

WANTED—Applications for the Secretaryship of a known Weaving Mill Co. in Bombay. Salary according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating lowest terms required to Box No. 7091, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C1115

WANTED.—AGENTS for selling shares of a coal and a cotton concern also to act as agents for selling coal in their places of business. Applications stating terms and references should be posted to Box No. 2329, CALCUTTA.
A C10778

WANTED AT ONCE.—One competent MOTOR BOAT DRIVER for service in Persian Gulf. Pay Rs. 94-5-6-120 with rations and accommodation. Apply to the COMMANDER OF THE YARD, R. I. M. DOCKYARD, Bombay.
A C10794

EUROPEAN FIRM requires two expert STENOGRAPHERS. Must have shorthand speed of 150 words per minute and typing speed of 50 words per minute. None others need apply. Apply with speed certificates to Box No. 7183, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10798

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Piles driving and construction of Reservoir and Salt Works at Velan in Kathiawar. Apply with testimonials stating salary required, to the GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL CO., LTD., Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R10785

WANTED.—An energetic and expert WEAVING MASTER of long experience for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited, Ahmedabad. Must have previous experience of Indian mills. Apply with testimonials to RUNCHHODLAL CHHOTALAL and Co., Shahpur, Ahmedabad with the salary expected.
A C10771

WANTED—Few influential TRAVELLING AGENTS on a monthly pay of Rs. 100 and Commission for U. P. Punjab and Bombay Presidency for our coal and oil mills department. Please apply by letter either to the MANAGING AGENTS at No. 5, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, or to our representative Mr. K. MUKERJEE, New Sarder Asram, Sitaram Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
C10756

WANTED.—Qualified OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS and TIME-KEEPERS with experience of Railway and Building Constructions. Apply to undersigned immediately with copies of testimonials stating salary (consolidated) expected and time of joining, if selected. SUPERINTENDENT ENGINEER Power House Division. The Tata Power Coy. Ltd., Camp Roha. Dt., Kolaba, Roha, 7th September, 1921.
A C10804

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT to take charge of the Municipal Fire Brigade Lahore. Must be a thorough Mechanic with sufficieit experience of repairing and maintaining Motor and Steam Fire Engines in good running order and with an upto date knowledge of the use and nature of modern fire extinguishing appliances. Salary Rs. 250-20-300 p.m. with free quarters and benifit of Municipal Provident fund. Post is a permanent on 6 month's probation. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience should reach the undersigned not later than the 19th September, 1921. (Sd.) MOHAMMAD ISHAQ KHAN, Municipal Engineer.
A C10805

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America. Apply sharp Box No. 7045, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—A COTTON SELECTOR of long experience seeks SITUATION in the mofussil as an Agent or a Factory manager, for particulars write to Box No 7179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
B R1295

WANTED—SITUATION by an expert Carder and Spinner, having a long experience of 22 years, both practically and theoretically—highest references. Willing to join in a local or an up-country Mill. Please apply to Box No. 7187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1312

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
B CR1239

TWO LET at Poona for Vegetarians only, a COTTAGE, fully furnished for the season. Apply to Box No. 7169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1207

TO LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWNS at Homjee Hall, Mazagon Road. Apply owner there.
C R1301

GODOWNS TO LET.—At 426 Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar; Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per month; also, Motor Garages with all conveniences; also workshop for motor cars or other purpose. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1286

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—A well going CHEMIST SHOP, Central Position is to be DISPOSED OF on account of the Owner's continued illness. Please, apply Box No. 7184, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1308

A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW FOR SALE IN SIMLA—With several lovely building sites. Always rented and furnished. Locality sunney. Numerous fruit trees on the site. Also flower and vegetable gardens with lawns attached. For particulars apply to Messrs. RAM LABHAYA & CO., Contractors and Agents, Circular Road, LAHORE.
G C10802

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ABOUT fifty second-hand POWER LOOMS of various widths FOR SALE in excellent working condition. Write or see from 7 to 9 Mr. JAL ENTI, Petit Orphanage, Lal Bag, Parel.
K R1306

FOR SALE.—CHURKHAS at Rs. 3/12 each cotton slyes at annas 7 a lb. Apply 'PARSEE RHETIA and Vanat CLASS," Forjet Street.
K R1314

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Poona City, coaches up students in Book-keeping for L. C. C. Ex., in Rs. 5. Enlist to-day.
M C1120

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Short-hand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FINANCIAL.

WANTED CAPITALIST, who can invest few Lacs in Tea Industry. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 7165, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R C10743

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFLE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO, Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re 1 each.
S C10722

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 5; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12 Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON, Floweriste & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—TEAK SLEEPERS 7ft. by 10in. by 5. Apply Box No. 7159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1255

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model, Rs. 250; No. 2 Model, Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.
1

FOR SALE—About 5,000 dozens pure Woollen Jerseys of five different colours immediately at Rs. 90 per dozen or nearoffer. For samples, etc., please apply to:—Messrs. CRAGG & CO., Middle Colaba, Bombay.
T C10714

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Moharrum) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1921. C10766

THE MALABAR TIMBER CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 24 Medows Street, Fort Bombay, on MONDAY, 12th September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and to adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1921.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. Jagabhai Dalpatbhai and Mr. Ruttanchand Tolokchand Master who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring forward before the Meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th August, 1921 to SATURDAY 17th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAGABHAI MANIBHAI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

The new number of our premises is 20, Medows Street, and not 109, Medows Street, as previously advertised.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

15c. Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 120 Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Office concerned, the following:—

50 bales of 2,000 yards each, Hessians 40in. by 10 oz.

The above will be sold in small lots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER GOODS, BRASS GOODS, ROTARY PUMPS AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 17th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms at 120 Apolo Stree by order of the offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:

1 case leather goods ex S. S. "Moshobra," containing ladies dressing cases, trays, leather Portsea Purses, Key chains, etc. and about 5½ doz. American Goggles.

1 case Brass Goods ex S. S. "Morea" containing stained hair Buttons, curtain rod brackets, tassel hooks, Drawer Pulls, Glass plates, Brass Frames Cooper Rings, Hinges, Hooks, Bedstead Knots curtain hooks, Brass bolts.

1 case Sundry ex S. S. "Morea" containing Zyth Fish Eaters, Desert Eaters, Leather Portsea purses, Hide Bags, Ladies and Gents dressing cases about half dozen French Goggles etc, etc.,

1 case Paragon Double Acting Semi Rotary

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATE SUITABLE FOR CINEMA HALL OR THEATRE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October 1921, sel lby Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on plots Nos. 3 and 4 at Sandhurst Road, the following:—

LOT NO 1.—A very valuable Building Site known as plot No. 3 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of 60 ft. to Sandhurst Road and containing on area of 639 sq. yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A valuable corner Site known as Plot No. 4, Sandhurst Road, East Estate having a frontage of about 54 ft. to Sandhurst Road and a return frontage of about 129 ft. to 1st Pathan St. and containing on area of about 776 sq. yds,

Note:—Lots one and two will first be offered together as one lot and if not so let will be oxered separately. In the event of the two plots being let together the Board will be willing to consider any reasonable re-arrangement of the building area as shown on the plan provided that (a) the open spaces on the East Coast of plot three and on the North of plots three and four are not altered, (b) the 63½ deg. rule is strictly observed and (c) the total area proposed to be built upon does not exceed that surrounded by Yellow lines on the plan.

Subject to the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner and of the Commissioner of Police being obtained the Board will not object to a well designed and and properly constructed Cinema Hall or to a Theatre being erected on the two plots if let together.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable plot of Building land known as Plot No. 26 Sandhurst Road East Estate having a frontage of about 83 ft. to Dharamsey Street containing an area of about 576 sq. yards.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the Rooms

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Trust Engineers at Improvement Trust Office or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF 45 CASES JAPANESE FLANNELS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Abdulla Allarakhia and Co., and on account and at the rick of Abad Raheman Arab Sogarwalla.

25 cases each 30 pcs. Jap. Flannels wh. cream 30 inches 45 yds.

10 cases each 30 pcs. Jap. Flannels Red 30 inches 45 yds.

10 cases each 30 pcs. Jap. Flannels Fine colours mined 30 inches 45 yrs.

P. S.—The above 45 cases will be sold in one lot.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAY, the 12th September, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attornys for the second mortgagee Mr. Lunidassing Khiyasing Lalsing and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829, Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Periera and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 10th September, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
Telephone No. 4927.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Auction Sale of Jewellery.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th Sept. 1921
AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLARY.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th September, 1921, at 8 p.m., (S. T. Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Ro-chaldas Kishandas and on account and at the risk of Ardeshar Bomanjee Shoff.

One pair diamond Bracelets.
Two diamond Earrings.
One Marquis.
One diamond coller button.
One golden watch with chain.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers

Bombay, 12th September, 1921.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THIS ISSUE IS OPEN AND WILL BE SHORTLY CLOSED.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, NAGPUR.

The Central Provinces Electric Supply Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1913)

CAPITAL . . . . Rs. 25,00,000

Divided into 50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each.

ISSUE of 16,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each at par,

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

Rs. 10/- on Application.

Rs. 10/- on Allotment.

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 each payable at intervals of not less than three months

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C. I. E., Merchant, Bombay, (of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company.)
(2) DEWAN BAHADUR BALLABA DAS, Landowner, Jubbulpore,
DEVIDAS NARANDAS, Esq., Merchant, 63, Appollo Street, Bombay.
BIHARILAL CHYAMSUNDAR BHARGAVE; Esq., Merchant, Jubbulpore.
JYOTINDRA LALUBHAI METHA, Esq., Merchant, Bombay, (of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company.)
CHHOTALAL ISHWARDAS, Esq., Manager, The Bank of Morvi, Limited, Apollo Street' Bombay.
(3) SHETH GOVINDLAL PUROHIT (of Messrs. Bansilal Ahhirchand) Jubbulpore.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

AUDITORS:

MESSERS. K. S. AIYAR & Co., 65, Apollo Stret, Fort, Bombay,
MR. DEVIDAS VITHALDAS, 10, Kumbhar Tukda Lane, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:

MESSRS, LITTLE & COMPANY, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street. Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:

MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & COMPANY, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay,

REGISTEROED OFFICE:

THE JUBBULPORE GLASS FACTORY, JUBBULPORE.

Bombay Office. MESSRS. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in its Memorandum of Association and primarily for the purpose of taking over from the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta, the present Licensees thereunder, a License granted by the Government of the Central Provinces under the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, and known as "The Jubbulpore Electric License, 1920"; and of working such License and establishing and undertaking for the supply of electric energy at Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces.

TERMS OF THE LICENSE.

Under the License the Licensees are, subject to the provisions contained therein and in the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, entitled, during the continuance of the License, to supply Electricity for all purposes and in bulk within the area of supply therein named.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

The area of supply named in the License comprises the whole of the area for the time being comprised within the Municipal Limits of Jubbulpore including all the lands of the Government and Railway Companies within such limits, except the Cantonment and Gun Garriage Factory limits.

AREA OF COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

The area of compulsory supply named in the License is thus described therein:—Stanyon Road (from Station Road *via* Oomte Bridge to Nimbahardgunj Road) Nimbahardgunj Road, Telegraph Road (to Oomte River), Morris Road (from Venning Road to Stanyon Road), Nine Arches Bridge Road (from Morris Road to Mission School Road), Central Road from Mission Road to Robertsongunj Road), Sudder Road, Church Road (from Railway crossing to Central Road), Mission School Road (from Oomte River to Malonigunj Road), Malonigunj Road and part of Mirzapur Road, Robertsongunj Road, Sunarbai Road, Station Road, Venning Road, Neill Road, Residency Road, Rest Camp Road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow, Victoria Road.

ESTIMATE OF COST AND REVENUE.

Estimated expenditure for machinery, building etc.	7,00,000
Working Capital	1,00,000
	8,00,000
Estimated annual income after deducting recurring charges and depreciation inclusive of probable income from expected bulk supply to Jubbulpore Barracks	73,450

Negotiations are in progress with E. I. Railway Co. which is expected to take energy to the extent of 1,52,019 units and also with the cantonment authorities to supply Electricity in Bulk to Jubbulpore Barracks.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

Jubbulpore is a prosperous city with a population of about One hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants. A preliminary canvass has been made of the City and it is anticipated therefrom that there will be a considerable demand for electricity for lighting shops, private residences and minor industrial concerns.

The estimated figures given above are based upon conservative estimates and it is expected that Jubbulpore being a big Commercial, Military and Railway centre, they will be considerably exceeded in course of time.

The Company should be on a steady working basis within eighteen months from the date of registration.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company of Bombay will be the Managing Agents of the Company for the period of thirty years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company but with liberty to the said Firm to resign such appointment and to retire from the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the said Firm as such Managing Agents will be a commission of ten per cent, on the net profits of the Company and a monthly sum as an office allowance of such an amount, not being less than Rs. 600 per month, as may from time to time be fixed by the Board of Directors.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 2,000 shares.

UNDERWRITING.

The present issue has been underwritten by The Bank of Morvi, Limited for a commission at the rate of 4 per cent, and such commission is payable by the Company.

PROMOTION MONEY.

No promotion money has been or will be paid. The beforementioned License will be transferred to the Company by the present Licensees The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta without consideration.

AGREEMENT.

The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(a) An Agreement dated the Fifth day of May 1921 and made between the Company of the one part and the said Lalubhai Samaldas and Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta partners in the firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company, Bombay, of the other part, being the Agreement for the appointment of the said firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company as the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms mentioned in the body of the Prospectus.

(b) An Agreement dated the Fifth day of May 1921 between The Bank of Morvi, Limited, Bombay, of the first part, the said Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta of Bombay of the second part and the Company of the third part, being the Agreement for the adoption by the Company of an Agreement dated the Ninth day of April 1921 entered into between The Bank of Morvi, Limited of the one part and the said Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta as Trustee for the Company to be formed, of the other part, under which The Bank of Morvi, Limited agreed to underwrite the whole of the present issue of the Company's Capital, and for the release of the said Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta from his obligations under the said Agreement.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jyotindra Lalubhai Mehta as partners in the firm of Messrs. Lalubhai Samaldas and Company are interested in the remuneration to be earned under the foregoing Agreement (a). Mr. Chhotalal Ishwardas as the Manager of The Bank of Morvi, Limited is indirectly interested in the Agreement (b).

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification and remuneration of Directors.

108. The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Ex-officio Director a Special Director or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least One hundred shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees Five thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

109. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such a sum as may be fixed by the Directors not exceeding Rupees Forty-five for each meeting attended by him; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company; and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall, from time to time, determine; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

110. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a bona-fide resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sums as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Comittee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles, and may pay the same.

132. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall include work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substitution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 10,000, exclusive of underwriting commission.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the License and the abovementioned Agreements can be inspected at the Registered Office or at the Office of Managing Agents of the Company, at any time during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Applications for shares should be made upon the form accompanying this Prospectus and forwarded direct to the Company's Bankers, The Bank of Morvi, Limited, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office or at the Office of the Managing Agents of the Company named on the front page.

BROKERAGE.

The underwriters will pay brokerage at the rate of Two per cent in respect of accepted applications bearing bonafide broker's stamps.

Dated, the 5th day of May, 1921.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS,
CHHOTALAL ISHWARDAS PA-R.
DEVIDAS NARANDAS,
JYOTILAL L. MEHTA,
SHYAM SUNDAR BHARGAVA.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door, cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, chest drawers, etc.

By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—

270 pieces Japanese superior drill and shirtings.

By order of the concerned:—

5 cases of tea dust.
6 cases of enamelled ware (Austrian).
5 cases selected chocolates.
1 case rivets.
Carriages, horses, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KALA CHOWKY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Unwala, Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors for Goostad Khodadad Irani in pursuant to the decree made on the 12th February 1921, in Suit No. 3096 of 1921, Goostad Khodadad Irani vs. Hajee Ismail Hajee Yusuf, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable property on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Hajee Ismail Yusuf on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Kala Chawki Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 870 8/9 square yards of thereabout, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos.

New Nos. Old Survey No.

New Survey No. 2508, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F Nos. 1071, 10, 10A and 10B, Street Nos. 31, 31 and 31 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Marloo on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of the said Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited and on or towards the South by the said Kala Chawki Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the Vendor.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Unwala Pirojshaw and Papa, Solicitors, at their Office, 48 Medows Street, or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SIGHRAM GHARI AND HORSE.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvent Amedin Mowlabux Punjabi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, 12th September, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

One Shigram Ghari and one horse a nice going concern.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4498

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO OPPOSITE THE ALLIANCE MILLS OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 12th day of Sept. 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Second Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Second Mortgagee under the Indenture of Second Mortgage dated the 23rd day of January 1920 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Second Mortgagee of the other part and subject to the First Mortgage, the undermentioned property, viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses built and to be erected thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Tardeo Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,023 square yards of thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 8, New Survey No. 13482 and Old Survey No. 457 and New Survey No 1/3391 and are bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the property of the Alliance Manufacturing Co., Ltd, on the West by Tardeo Road, on the North partly by the property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash and partly by the property of Hormas ji Nowroji Davar and on the South by the public road of Municipality and old branch of B. B. and C. I. Railway and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3816 (1), 3816 (1A), 3816 (I B), 3816 (I C), 3816 (I D) and 3816 (1 E) and Street Nos. 665, 667, 675 A, 675 B, 675 C, 675 D and 675 E and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Apollo Street, Fort.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 7TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Anand Jaiwat and Kheraj Jaiwat Mortgagees and on Account and at the risk of Reswadabai widow of Ramchandra Chinoo Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th April, 1913 and further charges 30th April, 1919, and 8th January, 1920, respectively sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, 14th September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent tenure land of ground, containing by admeasurement 71 Square Yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being the Southern side of Kamatipura Seventh Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4065, 4066 and New No. 6261 Old Survey No 3630, 3631 and New Survey No. 10666, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward No. 1589 and Street No. 15, 17, 19, and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Eukati Kabaji on or towards the West by the property of Patamboo Noorually on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the sand Kamatipura 7th Street and which property is in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the
Bandman Comedy Company
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
The Brilliant & successful comedy in 3 acts
"The Naughty Wife"
By Red Jackson: Elabosated and revised by Edgar Selenyor,
Plan at Rose and Co upto 5 p. m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m, only,
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME

Fan Fast and Furious: Unviralled and Undiluted.

THE EMPIRE

Daily Change of Programme
A Week's Repertoire for the Holiday Week
Madan Theatres Ltd. has the honour to present
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !
Monday 12th September at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"QUEEN OF THE SEA"
A submarine phantasy and the world's triumph in the photoplay art.
Tuesday 13th September at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"BACK TO GOD'S COUNTRY"
Featuring the brilliant Star Nell Shipman
A Tale of Love and Villainy acted with 16 kinds of wild animals in it
Wednesday 14th September at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"SEALED ORDERS"
William Brady's most pretentious film feature. Featuring a gallaxy of stars including Kitty Gordon.
Thursday 15th September at 4-30, and 6-30, p. m. only
"THE TRIUMPH OF VENUS"
The unanimosly admitted sensation Wondrously appealing and fascinating, blending of the "Fairy Land" and "Never Never Land" for the children.
Friday 16th September at 6-30 p. m. only
"DADDY LONGLEGS"
A Mary Pickford Classic Will rock you with Laughter.

EMPIRE THEATRE

NEXT THURSDAY & FRIDAY.
September 15th & 16th at 9-30 p m.
AUXILIARY FORCE
ALL-INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT
RATTLING GOOD CONTESTS IN ALL THE FAVOURITE WEIGHTS BY BOXERS FROM ALL OVER INDIA

Referee ..Lt.-Col. Lavie, D. S. O.
Judges. ..Lt. Clarke, G. I. P. Bn.
Lt Foster, B. L. H.
Medical Officer..Capt, F. J. Shiel. R.A.M.C.
Timekeeper R,
C. Farrant ..M. C, Sergt. Major,

The Preliminary bouts will be held at the SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL From 8-30 to 12 p. m., on the 14th SEPTEMBER.
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

THE EMPRESS

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
FOR THE FIRST TIME
In the History of the Moving Pictures
A PARSEE PHOTO-PLAY
on the Bombay Screen.

A rollicking Comic Five Reel Socia Drama Specially filmed—for the Pateti Week—
By MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
Adapted from the extremely popular and successful Parsee Drama
"AFLATOON"
By Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzban, M. A., The Editor of "Jame-Jamshed."
It is a side-splitting Comedy, entitled
"TEHMURAS AND TEMULJEE"
They are twin brothers, one the exact double of the other. The one is a "smart-set dressy classy swell"—the other is a hopelessly orthodox Pussyfoot! And there the fun begins!
ONE OF THE HAPPIEST HUMOROUS SKITS MR. PIJAM HAS EVER WRITTEN!

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT AND THIS PATETI WEEK!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present Cecil B. De Mille's Production in 7 parts—7,000 feet.

'Why Change Your Wife?'

First of our "Biggest seven" Productions—A Paramount Picture, featuring
GLORIA SWANSON
THOMAS MEIGHAN
AND BEBE DANIELS
See the dust, the fashion, the vivid intimate revelations of this Sensational Cecil B. De Mille Picture.

'Why Change Your Wife?'
See—
The two beautiful women—culture manners, breeding flung in an instant to the winds—fighting like maddened tigresses—in his room—for the man they loved.

"Here's to those who love us.
If we only cared. Here's to those who we'd love. If ow only.. "dared."

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).
Four Shows to-day 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
Complimentary Passes are NOT allowed during this week and the following 6 weeks.

YET ANOTHER INDIAN MASTERPIECE FILM.
FOR THE GLOBE PATRONS!
Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night and this Week. Another Indian Mythological Drama produced by the Bharat Film Manufacturing Co
"URVASHI"
OR
"THE NYMPH CELESTIAL."
(5 parts — 5,000 feet).
The Programme includes Further 2 Episodes (Episodes 6 and 7) of the powerful Detector Serial
"THE CARTER CASE"
Featuring Herbert Rawlinson and Craies Kennedy.
Four Shows To-day at 5; 7; 9 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.).

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

THE MAJESTIC

Girgaum Tram Terminus.
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
SHREE KRISHNA MAYA
A new Kohinoor Mythological Drama.
A powerful masterpiece showing the various phases of Maya, how it sways the universe and grips sages and saints in her power. Sudama's experience of his new married life just in a twinkling of eye. The manners and customs of aboriginal tribes; their ways and days are filmed from life.
Shows at. 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.
Extra show 3-30 on Public Holidays.
Prices as Usual.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHISON
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
The greatest Stunt Marvel in the world! A man's fight against great odds for the love a girl and the protection of her fortune!
ASTOUNDING THRILLS! AMAZING STUNTS
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
RUNNING WILD
BOLLAND COMIC
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool 8th September, 1921

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,			15,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" "	Sales of East Indian		500
" "	Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—			
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot			13 10
Dakota			21 50
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.		18 65
As known in Liverpool at—	Jan.		18 93
closing time:)	Mar		19 08
New Orleans 10 a.m. —	Oct.		18 33
	Jan.		18 70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th September, 1921.

Months.	To-days Prices.
Sept.	12 72
Oct.	12 55
Nov.	—
Dec.	12 60
Jan.	12 40
Feb.	12 05
Mar.	12 00
April	—
May	12 00
June	—
July	11 83
Aug.	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURES,

Oct.	21 00
Nov.	21 10
Jan.	21 00

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, 8th September, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
September	12 52
October	12 50
November	12 46
December	12 40
January	12 25
February	12 15
March	12 03
April	11 95
May	11 8
June	11 81
July	11 76
August	11 63

Tone:—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th September, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Sept.	20 05
Oct.	20 05
Nov.	20 10
Dec.	20 20
Jan.	20 25
Feb.	20 30
Mar.	20 35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 8th September, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7.90
" " Fully Good	8.40
" " Fine	8.65
" " No. 1 Oomra, Good	9.75
" " " Fully Good	10.25
" " " Fine	10.50
M.G. Broach, Good	11.30
" " Fully Good	11.55
" " Fine	11.80
" Scinde, Good	7.78
" " " Fully Good	8.28
" " Fine	8.53

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, 8th Sept. 1921.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£128,400,000	No change
Public Deposits	£16,600,000	Inc. £1,700,000
Other do	£140,700,000	Inc. £12,700,000
Govt. Securities	£74,000,000	Inc. £18,900,000
Other do	£79,800,000	No change
Notes and Gold	£20,400,000	Inc. £400,000

The Bank Reverse is 13 per cent of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York 8th Sept, 1921.

Sat's Receipts at all U. S. Ports			14,000
" Exports to Great Britain			11,000
" " to Continent			—
Futures at New York	Oct.		18 30
Futures at New York	Jan.		18.68
	Mar.		18.80
Spot Cotton at New York			18.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans			18.00
Tone—of Spot Cotton:—			
Futures at New Orleans —	Oct		17.95
	January		18 27
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality			7 5/8
Demand Bills			3.71,50
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined			99 1/4
Do Foreign			63 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 10th Sept. 1921.

Futures at New York,	Oct.	20 75
	Jan.	20 45
	Mar.	20 00

London, 10th Sept, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 7/8 Steady
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	39 Steady

MONEY MARKET.

London, 8th September, 1921.

Banks 3%	86 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/4
" 2 months hence	38 1/4
Closing tone of Silver:—Quiet featureless.	
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
7 day Market loans	3 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/c, since 31st July 1921,	6 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

London, 9th Sept 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bill 3 m/st	5 3/8
" " " 6 "	5 7/8
Bar Silver Spot Quiet and Featureless	38 3/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	155
Mid Americans	13,01

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Sept.-Oct. Nearest and Value ... 22
Tone:—Family held about 20 Sh. difference between buyers and sellers.

RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net

Buyers	38
Raw Months Buyers	39/3

New York 9th Sept. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 72 12

London, 9th Sept. 1921.

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	49 45
In Germany	357 40
In Italy	85 62

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 26
Christiana	28 60
Amsterdam	11 75
Switzerland	21 78

London, 7th Sept. 1921.

Belgium	49 83
Petrograd	—
Athens	66 00

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, 8th Sept, 1921.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe 64lbs. Sept, Sellers	74
Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs. Sept.-Oct, Sellers	75
Karachi Barley F. A. Q. Sellers	69
Freight of coal cardiff to Bomday	18

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 15
Hongkong	£ 96
National	£ 38

SEEDS.

LINSEED, Feroseporo Real Bold Sept.-Oct.	17
LINSEED, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£ 20 5/8
TONE OF LINSEED:—Slow.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£ 24 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata)	—
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sep.-Oct., Sellers	£ 12
TORIA RAPESEED Sept.-Oct,	£ 23 1/4
LINSEED argentine Sept.-Oct, Sellers	£ 21
Tone:—Inactive.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 67 1/4
Copper Brazers	£ 103
Yellow Metal	£ 9 1/4
Hard Spelter	£ 20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 20 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC,

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 72
Victory Bounds 4%	£ 75 1/2
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£88 1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 47 7/8
Rupee Paper 5 1/2%	£ 40 1/2
Indian Stock-3 1/2% Sterling Loans	57 7/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 3/4
Indian War Loan 7 per cent	102 5/8

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct. Nov.	12 3/4
Plantation first Latex Crepe Sept. Steady	
Quiet Paid Sellers	8 1/2

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta	19/0 Sellers Sept. Oct.
Fine White Java, C. & F Calcutta Oct, Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Oct, Sellers	24/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oct, Sellers	24/9
Tone:—Quiet.	

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Sept. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	in. 29,809
Temperature of Air	deg. 81 3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 6
Dew Point	74 8
Relative humidity of Air	0 803
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)	4|0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	85 9
Minimum do do	78 2
General direction of Wind	WSW, W.
From Midnight to Midnight	
Movement of Wind do.	miles 158
Fall of Rain	inches 0 14
Total fall during month	" 3 38
do. year	" 76 21
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Sept.	0 01

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.
HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in
Friday —	16th Sept.	m10 52	27 0
		11 6a	26 9

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m	ft. in.
Friday —	16th Sept.	m4 20	17 7
		4 57a	17 4

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

We are informed by Messrs. Ahmed Latiff and Co. that they have received, and forwarded the following sums to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, from

	Rupees.
Messrs. Ramanlal Bros.	125
" Jal Pinshaw and Co.	20
" Dinshaw D. Mehta & Co.	10
Great Western Electrical Engineering Co.	12
Total Rs.	167

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Monsoon has been weak in Central parts of the country but active in south of Peninsula and Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, east United Provinces, South-east Rajputana, Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces Gujrat, Central India, Hyderabad, Coorg, South-east Madras, North Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Punjab, east Central Provinces, and Malabar.

Chief amounts:—Moulmein two inches, Dhubri four, Berhampore three, Bogra one, Purnea two Patna one and half, Gorakhpur one, Bahraich three Dehra Dun, Mussooree two, Khushab, Kotah, Udaipore one, Mount Abu five, Deesa one and half, Negapatam three, Trichinopoly two, Masulipatam one and half.

Forecast:—Decrease in Gujarat and South-east Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs to 8 a. m. of 8th Sept 1921.	Normal since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Sept. 10th. 1919.	1920.
	In. Cs.	In Cs.	In. Cs.	In Cs
Colaba (Observatory)	0 15	76 22	59 9	36 47
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)			63 8	41 38
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)			62 8	0 33
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)			70 6	0 93
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)				

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 10th September 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.29 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is higher than usual at Ambala; night temperature is above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Rain has been local Mainpuri reports 0.10 in. and Allahabad 0.35 in. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mainpuri and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in South and East Rajputana Mount Abu reports a heavy fall of 4.67 in. Jaipur has had 0.31 in and Kotah 1.10 in. Skies are clear at Jacobabad and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Kotah; night temperature is above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally over the division. Bhuj reports 0-10 in. Rajkot 0.60 in. Deesa 1.68 in. Ahmedabad 0.50 in. and Neemuch 0.19 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Neemuch humidity is in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Light rain is reported from all stations. Bombay has had 0.15 in. Ratnagiri 0.21 in. Mormugao 0.13 in. and Karwar 0.21 in. Skies are moderately or havily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.58 in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at most stations.

General Remarks.—The monsoon is active in Madras and Rajputana. There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, North Gujarat and South and East Rajputana and local rain in Central India West, the United Provinces, South-East Madras and on the North Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in Mid-East East Hyderabad, Kathiawar and the South-East Punjab. Mount Abu reports a heavy fall of 4.67 in. other principal amounts which exceed an inch being 1.68 in. at Deesa, 1.10 in. at Kotah, 3.10 in. at Negapatam, 2.44 in. at Trichinopoly and 1.50 in. at Masulipatam.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in the Konkan and Madras and a few falls in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th September 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened slightly in Burma, North-East India and the South of the Peninsula but over the rest of the country it is decidedly weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, South Rajputana, the East Central Provinces and the Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the West United Provinces Gujarat, Central India West the West Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras outside Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the East United Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein, Kyaukpyu two; Rangoon one; Cherrapunji two; Cox's Bazar one and a half; Ranchi one Purnea one and a half; Darbhanga one; Dehra Dun two and Udaipur a half.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

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Telegrams: "GUNDISAN".
Telephone: No. 2411.

Income Tax.
& Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road BOMBAY

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

FIRST APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

(From our special correspondent.)

NASIK, Aug. 23.

The first witness to be called to-day was Ismail Lalmahomed, one of the two approvers. Ismail who described himself as 20 or 22 years old, appeared in a Khaki sporting coat and a lace cap. He was a yarn dealer. About 4-30 p.m. he was sitting on the "otla" of a shop at Shimfatti. When some people came along shouting *Allaho Akbar Dukan band karo.*" The shops were closed and the witness after taking up his yarn, returned home. He left the house again at about 6-30 p.m., and passing the temple at Shimfatti (witness throughout his evidence spoke of Safati instead of Shimfatti) took up his stand at Balusa's (accused) otta. At the time, there were about 10 or 15 people sitting in Balusa's house. Among them, he mentioned Balusa Tatya Khare, Spaikhumiya, Suleimanniya, Wahid Sait, Souchand Ganpat, and Saban Bhicari, Saban was saying "The Sub-Inspector is not to be seen in the temple: what are we to do now? Suleimanniya said: *"Ja'o deval jala deo."* After this, witness left the place and went home.

Again at about 8 p.m., he took up a stick and went out. When he arrived at the poppab's temple he saw one Sakur dragging and beating and pushing the Sub-Inspector towards the Theatre Lane. Several people beat the Sub-Inspector and he also beat him. The Sub-Inspector was wearing a sadi, one Gafur struck him on the face with a stone weighing 10 or 15 seers. Witness then returned home. Further questioned by Mr. Rangnekar, witness stated that the Imdadal Fund was started a month or a month and a half before the riot. It was at a vaz that Nazir Ahmed Moulvi proposed the starting of the Fund. Wahid Sait was appointed the Treasurer. Some people objected to the Fund and they were Gafur Sait, Amir Dinmahomed, Bakridi Sirdar and others. At a meeting, it was resolved to boycott these people (witness used the word "boycott" in a drawl). After the riots, witness had gone to Vadgaon. It was a Wednesday, he went there with the object of finding out Gulabmiya Amir and Gafur. He did not see them there but meeting Dagumiya, father of Gulabmiya, he told him, "Now you can come back, there is nothing to fear now." He did not remember if after that Dagumiya returned to Malegaon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Azad, the witness stated that he had no shop of his own. He used the "otla" of a Marwari Safati. Asked to mention those whom he had known before the 25th April, the witness, after some reflection, mentioned the names of Moulvis Azizur Rehman and Ishaq and Wahid Sait, Souchand, Saban Bhicari and Suleiman Miya. Witness was then questioned regarding individual accused whom he had named or identified. Continuing, the witness stated that he never once met Mr. Kokje. He did not remember when he was arrested. He did not know the name of the Police sepoy who arrested him. He was arrested during the second week after the riot. He could not say whether the policeman who arrested him was a Hindu or a Mussulman or old or young. He was taken to what was called the police lines. He was alone in police custody. There were 5 or 6 constables present when he was arrested but he would not be able to name or identify anyone of them. Witness' father's name was Lallu. Witness never saw his father at the police lines. He was first placed before one policeman who was at the time engaged in writing. He did not know whether that policeman was an Indian or European. He never saw Mr. Kokje when he was taken to the Lines under arrest. He did not know Khan Sahib Alibhai. He had never even heard of his name.

WHAT PASSED BETWEEN HIM AND MR. KOKJE.

Witness was placed at first in a room with Balusa (accused). He was taken out of that room three or four days afterwards. He was getting good food, on the third or fourth day he was taken before Mr. Kokje. When Mr. Kokje spoke to him, he said: I am a truth-teller; I shall tell the truth; I want to be pardoned; keep me in a separate room." This was said at the first meeting between him and Mr. Kokje, the latter replied, "If you tell the truth and nothing but the truth, I shall put you in a separate room." Witness agreed. No one had suggested it to him, but it was voluntary on his part. He did not know before that if he told the truth he might be pardoned. Witness had said it without any reason. From that day, he was kept in a separate room.

Asked if the Rao Sahib felt that he would tell the truth, witness blurted out, "I said to him whatever I have got to say I will tell before the Magistrate. I can't tell you anything here." He never told Mr. Kokje one word of what he had stated in the Magistrate's Court. After that meeting he never saw Mr. Kokje except when he was taken to the Magistrate's Court. Witness added that at the first meeting Mr. Kokje told him that if he told the truth he would be pardoned. Witness did not tell him the nature of his evidence and could not give any reason why Mr. Kokje readily believed him. He was never abused, intimated or assaulted by any policeman. Mr. Kokje had promised him he would be pardoned. Witness admitted Mr. Upadhye, one of the defence Pleaders asking him to sign the Vakalatnama but he told him that he had no need as he was going to tell the truth, continuing, he said that he did not know Gangaram Manz or Vaidu and Phulya.

Counsel then suggested: "Possibly you never heard of Umar and Wahab." (Laughter.) Witness replied he did not know them. He had heard of their names. They lived at Malegaon close to his house. People said they were eunuchs. (Laughter). He did not remember having seen anyone of those five on the day of the riot or since the riot. To a question by the court, he said he had seen Umar and Wahab in the court. Witness then admitted that he had seen the other three also in court and besides he used to see them at Malegaon now and then.

Thereupon, Mr. Rangnekar interrupting, remarked that the witness had not understood the question.

Further cross-examined, witness stated that if those five people had said that they and he and another approver all lived together at Mr. Kokje's bungalow at Malegaon it was false. But he and his fellow-approver had lived together in one room. On witness saying so, Mr. Azad reminded him that when he was asked the question first, he had not mentioned it. Witness' answer was that he did not remember. Witness continuing, denied that Wahab and Umar had applied henna (a red colouring matter) to his finger tips. After this question, witness put his hand behind his back. Witness then said that he was a married man and had children.

Continuing, he stated he had never heard any gunshots either before or after the fire. At this stage, a little diversion was caused by an old woman, who was described by the Judge as a mad woman, walking into the court room. Apparently that was not her first visit to the place. She seemed to be so familiar with it, and after walking about the room for a while, she proceeded to the bar room and then walked out of the place.

After this diversion, the cross-examination of the witness was resumed. Witness said that when he left the house on both the occasions that evening, his father and brother were both at home but he did not tell them that he was going out to see if crowds had collected. When he came out he did not see any police nor did he see any shots being fired. He had never heard any firing that day. Witness was asked to mention the names of the people whom he saw in Balusa's room while he was standing on the *otta* and on witness mentioning the names, counsel drew attention to the fact of witness maintaining the same invariable order in mentioning the names.

A DURBAR OF KHILAFATISTS.

Witness then described the fatal assault on the sub-inspector. In this connection, he added that the sub-inspector beseeched the crowd to spare him and he would donate Rs. 200 to the Khilafat. Witness also mentioned a durbar held on the 26th April, at which it was given out, he said, that those who were not in the Khilafat would be admitted to it.

Proceeding witness said he did not remember if Hassan Dalwala had once gone to his house to vaccinate his children and if on that occasion he had attempted to assault him. Hamid Moulvi was Gafur Saits' brother. He did not know if Gafur and Hamid were trustees of the Anjuman. He had a sister called Kulsum.

The court wanted to know what the point was. Mr. Azad said that she was married to Gafur (one of the non-Khilafatists). His sister was married to Gafur. He did not know if Khalik was gumasta (clerk) of Mahomed Shafi. Witness' sister was first married to Khalik, then she was divorced and afterwards married to Gafur. There was a child of the first marriage but it died.

Asked if he reckoned himself among the Khilafatists, witness said he knew Khilafat, and on being pressed to answer the question, said he did. He admitted having done nothing for the Khilafat. Asked if his father, Amir Dinmahomed and Gafur were among non-Khilafatists witness said he did not know. But on counsel emphasising it to witness that he knew for certain that his father was not with the Khilafatists, witness admitted it was so.

There was no re-examination. Before the court rose for the day, the second approver Din Mahomed was called and his examination-in-chief was being proceeded with.

INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The grand total of gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt) collected during the five months, April to August, 1921, amounted to Rs. 1,293 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,273 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 971 lakhs, export duties Rs. 171 lakhs and excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 105 lakhs and on motor spirit Rs. 30 lakhs, land customs and miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 16 lakhs. There were increases chiefly under sugar, machinery, cutlery and hardware, railway plant, matches, silk goods, rice and motor spirit while decreases were noticeable under cotton, white and coloured piecegoods, yarn and textile fabrics other than cotton and silk manufactures tobacco metals, rawhides and skins and jute.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

NEWS FROM GAUHATI.

From a Correspondent.

GAUHATI, Sept. 10.

Barrister Phookun and 25 pleaders and Mukhtiars have suspended practice in Gauhati. Two revenue agents have given up their agency and 35 Lawyers' clerks their work. They are all working for Non-Co-operation.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

Inconvenience:—Some residents of Bhulesnwar write complaining about the inconvenience that is caused to the public by the hawkers and retail vegetable dealers congregating on the footpaths and public streets and ask whether the police cannot do anything to prevent this daily nuisance.

Mr. F. A. Sheikh alluding to the postponement of the Quadrangular Cricket Matches in order to enable the Prince of Wales to witness them, says that especially in view of the fact that the Ali Brothers are threatened with a prosecution, the Mahomedan players at least should obtain from participating in the matches.

A Calcutta message of September 10, states:—

Exchange.—Bank Telegraphic Tranfers one shilling four and threefourths pence and Demand bills one shilling four and twenty-five thirty-two pence.

JUBBULPORE MERCHANTS' DECLARATION.

NO MORE IMPORT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

REPORTED LOOTING OF GRAIN SHOPS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, September 8.

A vast majority of the cloth merchants of Lordganj, leading cloth market of Jubbulpore, have signed a solemn declaration not to indent foreign cloth till December next. Ultimate penalty provided for breaking the vow is social ostracism. The local Congress Committee while thanking the merchants has resolved to continue picketing with the sole object of dissuading persons from purchasing foreign cloth. It has appointed a strong sub-committee for house to house collection of foreign cloth for bonfire of 12th instant. Reports of looting of grain shops owing to acute distress caused by grain scarcity and rise in prices are coming from the Moffusil. At Khurai in Saugor District on the 23rd of last month very poor and indigent people failing to get satisfactory reply from tahsildar looted some grain shop.

Mr. Agnihotri made inquiries but nothing incriminating was disclosed against any Non-co-operator. Still Sewasamiti Captain and one more volunteer have been arrested on suspicion. Mr. Agnihotri is reported to have threatened the people that punitive police would be imposed on the town in case no evidence about looting was offered. More disquieting news comes from Narsingpur. There on the fourth instant grain shops were looted in the very presence of the Deputy Commissioner. Mr. Manaklal Kocher a prominent Non-co-operator of the place while pacifying the mob was severely assaulted. Mr. Bourne D.C., approached Mr. Manaklal and offered to take immediate action against assaults. Mr. Manaklal thankfully refused the offer. The infection is spreading in the interior. On the sixth some 100 mains grain worth Rs. 4,000 was looted at Kareli an important trade centre of Narsingpur District.

SENTENCES ON MOPLAHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Sept. 7.

35 Moplah rebels, who pleaded innocence and who did not defend the charges of rioting, etc., were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Kunhi Thangal who played in the riots a prominent part as Ali Musaliar was sentenced to six months for the possession of a war knife, other charges against him being deferred.

Constable Syamed, Calicut Reserve Police, who has put in 32 years' service, and who joined Moplahs in their raid at Tirur, was arrested and brought to the Central Jail yesterday.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, General Secretary, National Congress, arrived here yesterday.

A Calcutta message dated September 7th says:—Total subscriptions to new loan upto the 6th instant amounted to Rs. 451,031,100.

RESTRICTIONS ON CARRIAGE OF WHEAT TO PUNJAB.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, September 8.

A Punjab communique states:—It was stated to Hon. Lala Harkishan Lal and Mr. King during their recent tour for investigation of supply and price of food grains that certain restrictions have been placed by the railway administration on carriage of wheat to the Punjab. It has been ascertained that these statements were made under some misapprehension. No restrictions are in force on booking of wheat from stations in the United Provinces to stations in the Punjab and supply of waggons is ample. The Agent, E. I. Railway, reports that he has been instructed to give preference to traffic in wheat to the Punjab.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, September 8.

As arranged before the conference of Mechanical Engineers was held last Sunday at Amraoti, Engineer Pardhy of Bombay presiding. About 75 engineers attended the sitting. The conference unanimously condemned the recommendations of Boiler Laws Committee regarding inspection of boiler by Government Inspector but approved of their recommendations regarding inification of rules in all provinces. Following resolutions were passed:—

The Conference recommends institution of the system of insurance similar to the one obtaining in England.

The Conference draws the attention of Government to the paucity of facilities in the direction of higher technical education and recommends improvement by incurring larger expenditure from national revenues.

The Conference also urges upon Government the necessity of undertaking legislation to protect workmen in case of accident to life or limb similar to Employers Liability Act which is in force in England.

The constitution of Mechanical Engineers Association of C. P. and Berar was also revised with the head office at Nagpur. The work of the Association will be carried by an executive committee of eleven members, the President of the conference being the Chairman of the Committee and Dhoondiraj Thengadi as Secretary who will reply to all inquiries.

SIMLA KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The postponed annual session of the Khilafat Committee of Simla will be held on 23rd, 24th and 25th of September. Maulanas Abdul Kalam Azad, Mohamed Ali, Shaukat Ali, and others have accepted invitation to attend. Maulana Mohamed Ali has accepted the Presidentship of the Meeting.

MAHATMA'S CONFERENCE WITH MARWARIS.

THE LATTER'S PLEA FOR TRADING IN FOREIGN CLOTHS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, September 10.

An important conference was being held this evening between Mr. Gandhi and the representatives of the Marwari Association and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce to discuss questions of the boycott of foreign cloths and picketting at Barabazar. Several members of the Provincial Congress Committee were also present at the conference. Babu Dipiprosad Khaitan on behalf of the Marwari representatives pointed out that it was a great mistake to bring pressure to bear on the merchants and the traders. It was the duty of the merchants to supply the needs of the buyers. He could not introduce politics into his business. It was a misguided policy to constrain the traders and to expect them to suffer irreparable loss and they could not suffer it. India consumed 370 crores of yards of cloth of which only 240 crores of yards were produced in this country. The shortage of 130 crores of yards was much greater even with foreign piecegoods to supplement indigenous supply. The situation was disastrous as was apparent from the conditions now prevailing at Khulna. To prevent the sale of foreign piecegoods before country-made stuff was ready was to put the horse before the cart. Again the merchants had a stock in hand worth about twenty crores of rupees but the Congress Committee had made no arrangements to buy up their goods to enable them to take to other trades. Mr. Khaitan then drew Mr. Gandhi's attention to the evils of picketting and strikes among the coolies and the jemadars. A general discussion followed the result of which will be announced later.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

AGITATION REACHES CLIMAX.

MR. GANDHI ADDRESSES 5 MEETINGS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Boycott of foreign cloth agitation was at its climax last evening when five mass meetings were held in various parts of Calcutta and suburbs. In spite of inclement weather with occasional showers, all the meetings were very largely attended by Bengalis, Mahomedans, Marwaris, Punjabis, Oriyas and up-countrymen. Mr. Gandhi addressed all the five meetings and personally set fire to discarded foreign clothes collected and piled near the meeting places. Lala Lajpat Rai being indisposed did not attend at any of the meetings, but other leading Non-Cooperators took part in the proceedings. Speeches were made on Hindu-Mahomedan unity, non-violent Non-cooperation and boycott of foreign cloth.

MR. GANDHI'S VIEWS ON A. B. RLY. STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9.

Mr. Gandhi has made a statement in which he says in his opinio the Assam Bengal Railway and steamship strikes were declared in sympathy for and as a protest against the outrage on coolies. Therefore the strikers are morally bound to refrain from rejoining until Government tendered full apology, and refunded money spent in repatriation. Mr. Gandhi, further, says, as on the declaration of strikes the Provincial Congress Committee began to support the strikers financially, it is now bound either to send them to their respective homes, or, if they consent, find for them a colony giving facilities for spinning and weaving.

This proposal will be placed before the Provincial Congress Committee for consideration.

ALLEGED MALADMINISTRATION OF S. RLY. SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE TO DISCUSS PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, September 10.

Anent the serious complaints of the alleged malpractice and corruption in the State Railway System including the illegal extortion at the booking windows alluded by the Chairman of Mysore Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting, the "Truth" publishes a detailed statement suggesting the immediate formation of a strong committee representing merchants and passengers to discuss the whole question and suggest preventive measures.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CRUSH PICKETING.

BELGAUM, Sept. 9.

The Secretary Congress Committee, Belgaum, wires under date September 9:—

The arrival of the new District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Hater of Thana was signalised by an attempt to crush picketing which was hitherto going on peacefully and successfully. Messrs. Thakur, publisher of "Taruna Bharat," Shivrao Koppal, Volunteer, Captain Kallappa Mestri Gundopant Halgekar, a Maratha gentleman, and Umarsaheb were arrested on charges, under sections 147, 323, and 342 and released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.

SETTTLEMENT OF FRONTIERS.

DR. MOONJEE APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF ARBITRATION COURT.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, September 9.

It is understood that Doctor B. S. Moonjee of Nagpur has been appointed President of the arbitration court to settle the dispute regarding demarkation of frontiers between the Congress provinces of Orissa and Andhra, and that he will preside over the arbitration court at Berhampore (Ganjam) on the 28th instant.

An Allahabad message of September 9th says:—The Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association of India are organising indignation meetings of community throughout India on the 17th instant to condemn what they characterise as unmerited and unsupporting slander of Anglo-Indians by Major F. Howard Tyas, General Secretary of European Association and its representative, before Military Requirements Committee.

AFGHANISTAN NEWS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, September 10.

It is reported that Djemal Pasha and Suritz late Russian Envoy at Kabul and the latter's secretary, have all left Kabul recently.

Suitz has been relieved by Raskolnikov, an officer of the old Czarist regime and a man of considerable ability and reputation who has thrown in his lot with the Bolsheviks. Djemal Pasha's departure is believed to be owing to a trouble in Herat and it is uncertain whether he will return to Kabul or go on to Russia or Turkey.

REVIVAL OF TRADE WITH BOKHARA.

The commercial circles in Kabul and Nazar-i-Sharif are reported to be much interested in the propspect of a revival of trade with Bokhara. It appears from the Afghan newspapers that the Amir's Government has accorded recognition to the new Bokharan Republic as an account was published recently of the formal hoisting of the Republican Flag over the Bokharan Consulate at Kabul. Probably in consequence of this resumption of diplomatic relations there is an impression in some quarters that trade will soon be possible. There is no doubt that the Russians are anxious to import all sorts of merchandise but the question of payment is very uncertain Nearly all the Indian traders and agents of the big firms in Peshawar have left Bokhara and given up all idea for the present of restarting business in that direction.

CHOLERA IN AFGHANISTAN.

Cholera which has been somewhat severe and widespread in Afghanistan for some time past is now abating. There is still a good deal of the disease about in the tribal territory and in some districts of the N. W. F. Provinces.

STATE PRESS FOR PRINTING THE KORAN.

Complaints are frequently made in the Afghan papers of the many mistakes occurring in copies of the Koran printed in India. A scheme is now on foot to start an up-to-date state printing press mainly for the production of Korans. The subscription list is headed by a donation of Rs. 5,000 from the Amir has been started.

MEETING OF ULEMAS IN BOMBAY.

POLICY OF REPRESSION CONDEMNED

An important meeting of the up-country and Bombay Ulemas convened at the instance and invitation of Seth Ahmed Hajee Siddick Khatri was held at Chotani House, Khadack on the 9th instant. A large number of Ulemas from different parts of India attended the meeting. Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni Sahib was unanimously voted to the Chair. He in a short eloquent speech explained the aims and objects of the meeting. The meeting passed a resolution condemning the actions of the Delhi and the Bombay Governments in confiscating the Fatwa of the Jamiatul-Ulema-i-Hind, and declared the forfeiture as a dishonest act and warned the Government that the confiscation of books containing quotations rom the Holy Quran and precepts of the Prophet was tantamount to disrespect and insult to the Muslin religion and therefore was likely to inflame the Mussalmans and create an intolerable situation.

The Second resolution invited the Ulemas to take solemn pledges from the Mohamedans of Bombay in support of the Khilafat cause and to appeal for funds in aid of the Angora Government and to appoint the 9th day of Moharram for the collection of at least fifty thousand rupees from the people who assemble to listen to the sermons during the Moharram days.

The third resolution condemned the Government for arresting and sentencing the Ulemas with the deliberate intention of preventing them from preaching the tenets of their religion and imparting religious instruction and guidance to the Mussalmans and that, therefore, such action was a distinct encroachment on their religious rights and formed an impediment to the advancement of their religion.

The fourth resolution announced the formation of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema for the province of Bombay with the proposal of summoning a general meeting of the Ulemas of Bombay Presidency excluding Sind at an early date. Office-bearers were appointed and an Executive Committee was formed.

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HIGH COURT.

"CAPRICE OF A MILLIONAIRE,"

AN EJECTMENT SUIT DISMISSED.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.)

Bhanjibhoy Bomanji—Plaintiff vs. F. S Taleyarkhan—Defendent.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, a marine and naval contractor, against the defendant, a barrister-at-law practising in the High Court, for evictions of the defendant from a bungalow situated at Warden Road The defendant has been in occupation of the groundfloor of the said bungalow. In close proximity of the said bungalow and separated from it by a high compound wall, is another bungalow owned by the plaintiff, in which he himself resides. The plaintiff sought to eject the defendant on the ground that he intended to pull down both the bungalows, and on the site thereof to erect another bungalow suited to his requirements, for his own use and occupation, alleging that the bungalow in which he was at present residing was inconvenient and unsuitable for his purposes.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Coltman, Mr. Desai and Mr. Campbell appeared for the defendant.

When the names of the parties were called out, His Lordship remarked that it was rather sad—a suit for the eviction of a rent suit counsel.

His Lordship then asked if it was necessary that the suit should be fought out. Was there no chance of the parties coming to a settlement.

Mr. Coltman.—There is not the slightest chance of coming to a compromise.

PROSECUTING COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Banadurjee after reading the pleadings, in open ing the case for the plaintiff, said that as His Lordship had remarked this was an unfortunate suit. He was surprised to hear Mr. Coltman say that there was no chance of a compromise. Absolutely no efforts have been made, since the suit to come to any compromise. Before the suit the plaintiff had offered the defendant terms which he was sure would be regarded as extremely handsome The plaintiff had offered to pay the defendant Rs. 500 per month for 12 months, to compensate him for having to pay higher rent for new premises. It appeared to the learned counsel that the suit could be settled in five minutes if the sweet reasonableness which usually characterised Mr. Talyarkhan in his conduct of all the rent suits in which he appeared, did not desert him now.

Continuing, counsel said, the plaintiff was a marine and naval contractor. He bought the two houses some time ago. At that time what appeared to be two houses now, was really one. The plaintiff occupied the annexe of the house occupied by the defendant. These two houses were originally built in 1868 and were purchased by the plaintiff as one property. The main bungalow had been occupied by the defendant for the past 12 years or so. The annexe was separated from the main building in 1906. There was a high wall 19 feet high between the plaintiff's bungalow and the defendant's. This was put up by the plaintiff in 1916 for the purpose of privacy.

Upto 1914 the plaintiff being a widower lived at a place called Pirpaon, opposite the harbour from which he came down to Bombay for business in his launch.

In April, 1914 he got married and he had to come and live in Bombay. At that time he had the intention of pulling the bungalow down and rebuild another to suit his convenience and comfort on that site. This intention of the plaintiff was, according to the plaintiff, perfectly well-known to the defendant. But the plaintiff went away to England in May of that year and was there till 1915. On his return he could not devote any time for carrying out his intention because of the enormous work he had on his hand, on account of the war and he had to delay it till the end of the war.

Continuing, counsel said that the plaintiff in 1916 came to reside in the premises which he occupied now. At that time the bungalow was not in the condition in which His Lordship would find it now. Being thus driven to occupy this house he altered it to suit his taste, but the place being very small he could not alter and extend it to suit his convenience. At this period the dividing wall was built. It cut off all the sea breeze from the plaintiff's bungalow. The plaintiff had to build another wall about 26 feet on the other side of his house as the privys and outhouses of his neighbour's house on that side came to within a few feet of the plaintiff's house. Thus his house was hemmed in by walls from both the sides, and most of the rooms were dark ad stuffy, only two rooms on the ground floor and two on the first storey being open to the sea and breeze. Plaintiff believed that his health suffered considerably because of this, and under medical advice he had to leave for England where he stayed from the beginning to nearly the end of the year 1920.

TO INTERTAIN PRINCE OF WALES.

The defendant had left for England by the same boat along with the plaintiff, and it seemed that the intimation of his intention to pull down the houses was given by the plaintiff, to the defendant, when they were in England. After his return from England the plaintiff reminded the defendant of this intimation, in a friendly letter to him. The defendant in his reply to this letter recalled what the plaintiff had said to him at a luncheon at the Ritz in England among other things, that the plaintiff required to rebuild the place as he wanted to entertain his friends, and among them the Prince of Wales when he came to India. In that letter the defendant also said that he would vacate the bungalow whenever he was able to secure suitable quarters elsewhere.

Referring to the statement in the letter regarding the Prince of Wales the learned counsel said that it was a pure imagination on the defendant's part, and was perhaps due to the good things and wine at the Ritz lunch.

His Lordship:—Was the wine-drinking confined to Mr. Talyarkhan alone?

Continuing, counsel said that on the 17th of March, and seeing no indications on the part of the defendant of his intention to vacate the premises, the plaintiff sent him an attorney's notice to quit. Between December and February the plaintiff himself made several efforts to find flats for the defendant, and several very nice and comfortable flats were shown to the defendant, but plaintiff alleged that the defendant stated that he could not live in flats, his social position requiring a bungalow with a garden.

His Lordship again asked counsel whether no solution was possible. On the point of reasonableness it could not be said that because a man was a money bag and wanted to pull down and build a new house, that it was reasonable on his part, to drive away his tenants for that reason

His Lordship suggested that the parties should change the bungalows the plaintiff going into the larger bungalow of the defendant and the defendant and the other tenant going into the smaller bungalow of the defendant. Defendant acceded to the suggestion of His Lorship, but the Advocate-General after consulting the plaintiff said that his client could not accept it.

The plaintiff was not able to accede to another suggestion of His Lorship, that he should wait for two years and after that the premises should be handed over to him, when he could indulge in his ambitious scheme of rebuilding on the site.

His Lordship was of opinion that the plaintiff had not satisfied him as to his case. He appeared to have a hobby for building palaces which was not sufficient to prove his case. His Lordship, without calling upon the defendant, asked the plaintiff's counsel to address the Court.

Mr. Coltman stated to the Court that the defendant was most anxious to go into the box and answer the allegations made against him.

The Court—I am not anxious to hear him.

REASONABLENESS OF REQUISITION.

This case has already taken enough time. Mr. Bahadurji then addressing submitted, that the Court should have regard to the object and purpose of the Rent Act. The preamble to the Act stated that it was meant to prevent increase of rent. The scheme of the Act was that, all the sections except Section 9, dealt with rent. The act was meant to prevent profiteering by the landlords. Proceeding counsel said, that the plaintiff sought to evict the defendant because he required the site of the bungalows to build a bungalow for himself. On the evidence there would be no question as to the bona-fides of the plaintiff. The only question was as to the reasonableness of the requisition. The Appeal Court had held that the owner of a property was entitled to enjoy it.

Counsel submitted that it did not limit the time or the method of enjoyment. In relation to the erection of buildings the test of reasonableness would be, whether the plaintiff could carry out his proposed plans without evicting the defendant. In the present case Mr. Wittet, the plaintiff's architect, had stated that the proposed bungalow cannot be built in any other, way, except by pulling down both the bungalows. It was not test of the plaintiff's reasonable requirements that he had been living in the bungalow for the last 6 years and adding decorations and making alterations. It did not follow from that that he was comfortable where he was.

IN EXCESS OF WHAT WAS REASONABLE.

His Lordship giving judgment remarked, that the bona-fides of the plaintiff was sufficiently proved. He believed the plaintiff and his wife when they said, that it was their intention as far back as 1914, to build a bungalow for their residence on the site of the premises in suit. Nothing turned upon the different excuse which, according to the defendant, plaintiff gave in 1920 for the proposed eviction. Even if it be true that the plaintiff did at one time brag of the illustrious visitor that he hoped to put up, the fact remained that all along the plaintiff had the intention of pulling down the two bungalows and erecting a new one for himself. The real crux of the case was the question of reasonableness. Was the plaintiff's proposal a reasonable one? Both the houses he sought to demolish were modern, well-built structures. The house in which he resided had been decoration in an expensive and sumptuous manner. And the only show of reason he could urge in support of his requisition was, that there was insufficient accommodation in the house, and that it was ill-ventilated. The accommodation of the house was sufficient, in his Lordship's view, for any married couple The main living rooms were open to the west wind. His own architect had described the proposed new building as extravagant. His Lordship would not say that the scheme was exactly the caprice of a millionair, but he thought it was in excess of what was reasonable, having regard to the congestion of house accommodation in Bombay. It was true that the property belonged to him and therefore he prima facie had a right to do what he liked with it. But the Rent Act controlled that right, and limited it by the test of reasonableness. The house he lived in at present was a marle palace. If he wished to pull it down and build another marble palace is was only reasonable that he should postpone the fulfilment of the scheme until the Rent Act was repealed.

His Lordship therefore dismissed the suit with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff—Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai.

Attorneys for the defendant—Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.

MORE ARRESTS IN MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Sept. 10.

Information has been received that Kellapan Nayar and Balakrishna Menon, Congress workers in Ponnani, have been arrested from Chaliyan and two Ernad Moplahs have been arrested by the North Malabar police while they were in the act of escaping with some looted cash and currency notes.

There is a movement among the Hindus to submit to Lord Willingdon a memorial praying for the adoption of measures extending complete immunity to Hindu population from Moplah outbreaks in future.

LORD WILLINGDON VISITS MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Lord Willingdon accompanied by his Private Secretary and an A.D.C. is proceeding by special train this evening to Malabar where it is expected His Excellency will inspect the devastated areas.

CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

Inconvenience:—Some residents of Bhuleshwar write complaining about the inconvenience that is caused to the public by the hawkers and retail vegetable dealers congregating on the Footpaths and public streets and ask whether the police cannot do anything to prevent this daily nuisance.

Postponement of Quadrangular Cricket:—Mr. F. A. Sheikh alluding to the postponement of the Quadrangular cricket matches in order to enable the Prince of Wales to witness them, says that especially in view of the fact that the Ali Brothers are threatened with a prosecution, the Mahomedan players at least should abstain from participating in the matches.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIAN V. THORNTON'S ENGLAND ELEVEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m. Sept. 11.

The match between the Australians and Mr. C. I. Thornton's England Eleven was continued to-day at Scardorous before 8,000 spectators. The wicket was in good condition when the Australians who had 30 runs to their credit on first day carried on batting. The Australians' innings which lasted for 3 hours 52 minutes closed for 231 runs, Barsley and Andrews making 55 and 43 respectively. Jupp took 5 wickets for 54 runs and Woolley 3 for 72. The English fielding and bowling was particularly good. There were two hours of play left after the Australians had been all dismissed and the English going in to bat for the second time compiled 119 for 6 wickets when stumps were drawn. Sandham made 50.

AUSTRALIANS BEATEN BY 33 RUNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

Mr. C. I. Thornton's England eleven today defeated Australians at Scarborough by 33 runs.

BOMBAY MUSLIM LADIES' MEETING.

THEIR DETERMINATION TO STAND FOR KHILAFAT.

The month of Moharram-ul-Haram has a religious as well as political importance in the history of Islam. From Moharram, begins the new year of the Muslim Faith. The First ten-days of the sacred month is the mourning period throughout the length and breadth of the Muslim world, because the grand son of the prophet of Islam gave his life for the all important institution of the Khilafat and also saw all his dear ones massacred by Yazid and his army for the cause of truth and rightousness.

Yesterday, on the 6th day of Moharram a representative gathering of the Muslim ladies, was held in Khan Mohamed Habib School, Khoja Mohalla, at the invitation of Her Highness Nazli-Begum Sahiba The response was unique and more than 500 ladies were present when Maulana Abdul Majid Sahib of Budaun delivered his eloquent sermon on the religious question of Karbala from behind the curtain. In his opening remarks the Maulana referred to the political situation of Arabia in the year 60th Hijri and told his audience how the women of Islam had performed great deeds and made great sacrifices whenever their faith was under clouds and narrated one or two historical instances where Muslim ladies had played a decisive part in the Holy Wars against the enemies of Islam. The Maulana clearly said that the Laws of Islam were equally binding on men and women and it was due to the moral degradation of us all that our women had forgotten to do their duties towards their faith.

Then he took up the happenings of Karbala and delivered a long sermon. The audience were spell bound, tears were falling from the eyes of every-one present, as the heart—rending facts about the great sacrifices were unfolded before them. Hazrat Imam-Hussain had refused to accept the hand of Yazid as Khilafat and thus saved the greatest institution of Islam and gave a practical lesson to the Muslim world to defend the sacred institution even at the cost of life.

The Maulana further exhorted the audience to follow the Khilafat programme of Non-Co-operation which has been accepted by the Congress as well and explained the various items but laid stress upon the boycott of foreign-cloth, and appealed to the ladies to enlist themselves as members of the Khilafat organization and also to collect funds for their naked and hungry brothers and sisters of Smyrna.

H. H. NAZLI BEGUM SAHIBA.

Her Highness Nazli Begum Sahiba then made a soul stirring speech and explained the present situation at length concluding that the happenings in Arabia presented to us a second Karbala and the Muslim women of Bombay should now rise to the occasion and stand by their faith at this most critical time in the history of Islam.

Atya Begum Sahiba read the translation of the letter of appeal from the Ladies Committee of the Red Crescent of Constantinople, and appealed for funds in a touching speech. It so much affected the ladies that they gave away all they had in their purses.

The ladies decided to use Swadeshi clothes and promised to discard foreign clothes in future.

Two Hindu ladies and Miss Perin Nowrowjee were also present.

SIKH GURUDWAR MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY'S SYMPATHY.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Friday last to express sympathy of the public of Bombay with the Sikhs in their Gurdwara movement. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. Among the speakers were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Anis Ahmed Sardar Jagat Singh and others.

Maulana Shaukat Ali assured the Sikhs that he was ready to serve the cause of the Sikhs even at the sacrifice of his life.

Maulana Anis Ahmed said the Sikhs had helped with their lives the Allies in the Great War. They had protected French women and children from the German hordes. What was the reward they were reaping for their services? Maulana Anis Ahmed then spoke of the injunction of his master, the late revered Shaikhul-Hind, laid on him to promote the cause of Hindu-Moslem Unity by inducing the Moslems to cease voluntarily from slaughter of cows. Maulana Anis Ahmed said the wrongs of the Khilafat could not be righted by Indian Moslems without Swaraj and Swaraj was impossible of attainment without the righting of the Khilafat wrong. And for both Swaraj and Khilafat, Hindu-Moslem unity was the corner-stones. Without the stoppage of cow-slaughter by the Moslems of India Hindu-Moslem Unity would not be permanent. So. Maulana Anis Ahmed had founded a society to win over the Moslems to the stoppage of cow-slaughter and he announced that he would devote his energies for stopping the slaughter of cows.

Mrs. Naidu in her speech from the chair paid a tribute to the heroism of the Sikhs and assured them that Hindu and Mahomedan India was behind them in their present struggle.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

PROF. KURVE AT CAMBAY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Prof. Dhondu Keshav Kurve of the Indian Women's University, Poona, paid a short visit to Cambay, and delivered three lectures on the work of the Indian Women's University and its aims and objects, two in the Local High School—under the presidentship of Mr. V. K. Namjoshi Administrator, Cambay State, and one to women in the temple of Shri Ranchhodji. About Rs. 900 were collected, the principal contributors being Sheth Harilal Jagannath, Rs. 201; Sheth Amerchand Premchand Rs. 101; Javeri Nathalal Girdherlal, Rs. 101.

PROPOSED PARSI ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In my previous letter I have shown conclusively, how the proposed Parsi Address to the Prince is got up mostly by Courtiers and Co-operators, and how their humble henchmen are supporting them meekly. The writer has done his best to dissuade some of the leaders from taking this disastrous step, as will be seen from the followng facts:—

(1) On the very morning that it was announced in the "Jame-Jamshed," that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy was going to move a resolution at the meeting of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat to present an Address to the Prince, the writer addressed a personal letter to Sir Jamsetjee and desired him earnestly to abandon this idea for the good of all concerned. If required, I shall place this letter before the public. This letter has neither been answered nor acknowledged by Sir Jamsetjee, who cannot claim to be over busy in spite of the various Board meetings, that he has to attend.

(2) The writer then approached our mutual friend, Mr. H. P. Mody, and placed before him all facts. He undertook to speak to Sir Jamsetjee. This he did; but it was most unfortunate that his counsels in this connection did not prevail; and Sir Jamsetjee stood obdurate; Mr. Mody suggested that as the matter was in the hands of the Trustees, they should better be approached.

(3) The writer then interviewed Mr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Vimadalal; and submitted the whole case to him. He realized, that the matter was serious and delicate, and that it would not be wisdom to rush on, without taking full stock of the events around us. Mr. Vimadalal promised to see Sir Jamsetjee and the other Trustees, if possible, and place the facts before them.

(4) Meanwhile a few of my friends and self addressed a letter to the Trustees pointing out how incongrous and indiscreet would it be for Parsis to present an address to the Prince, when the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs are not yet righted; when people's representatives are arrested and sentenced when Section 144 is grossly abused; when India is still in throes of Famine; and when the All-India Congress Committee has decided not to present an Address to the Prince? In conclusion, an earnest appeal was made to them to drop the idea for Heaven's sake. This letter was sent to the Trustees on or about the 6th of August; and upto the moment of writing it is neither answered nor acknowledged!

(5) Our Mutual Friends, Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. J. J. Vimadalal earnestly desired me not to deal with the matter publicly. And this, I scrupulously observed, till I found, that the Courtiers and Co-operators were trying to steal a march over us, and that their Generals Mr. C. M. Cursetjee and Mrs. M. P. Kharaghat were securing the signatures of their relations and friends for the address campaign!

From the foregoing acts, it is perfectly clear, that the writer and his friends have done their best to dissuade the Courtiers and Co-operators from misusing the name of the Community; and that it is as a last recourse that this matter is dealt with publicly to save the community from avoidable calumny. In my next letter, I will deal with the Trustees fully.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE BURNT SACRIFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is argued by many that the heaps of cloth destroyed by fire should have been utilized for the benefit of the numberless naked and destitute of India, whereby Mr. Gandhi would be making a charitable use of the vast quantities of material his immense influence over the people had placed in his hands; while that by consigning the cloth to fire, as he did, it has been but sheer waste of these useful resources and an unequivocal display of rancour, and a low spirit of vindictiveness. These views are sufficiently plausible to carry away a mind not prone to look deeper than the surface of things, but they betray crass ignorance on the part of those who accept them of that mighty soul who is struggling with absolute self-abnegation for the sake of the Motherland.

No doubt many might have been clothed and fed, and there surely would be a certain amount of alleviation of distress if the cloth had been used for that purpose But it was only a blazing fire such as was lighted by Mr. Gandhi on the anniversary of the immortal Tilak that could irresistibly carry conviction to the minds of the Indian people of the imperative duty of every one uniting in the boycott of foreign cloth, and in adopting the other principles advocated by Non-co-operation for the renaissance of the industries of India. It was a torch lighted to illumine the understanding of every Indian, and as such has shone not only on the Chowpati Sands, and in India, but has thrown its lurid glare into the remotest parts of the world wherever an Indian is to be found.

When these effects of the bonfire are considered Mr. Gandhi's purpose becomes apparent; and it will be admitted Charity could not have been served more Broad-mindedly.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. PINTO.

Mapuca, Bardez,
Goa, 4th Sept., 1921.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONSTITUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a leading article which appeared in your paper of 22nd August dealing with the Bombay Municipal Corporation certain comments were made which attributed to Government the delay in settling the new constitution of the Bombay Municipality. These comments were I think, made under a misapprehension and were based on some remarks make by Mr. Dumasia.

The facts are that on the 18th of April last Government referred one point, relating to the electoral qualification, back to the Municipality for their opinion. This opinion has not yet been received and, until it is, Government cannot proceed with the legislation. The delay, therefore, cannot be attributed to Government.—Yours, etc.

J. F. GENNINGS.
Director of Informotion.

Bombay, Sept. 8.

THE MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I observe that Mr. Pradhan, Government pleader, of Nasik complains of my remark about his witness Mr. Kashikar He indulges in the luxury of holding up good models for my benefit. Surely we have not come to this, that counsels' 'asides' and witticisms in court are to be made subjects of contempt proceedings. A little sense of humour would have saved him from looking ridiculous. I don't think Mr. Kashikar can thank him for making the matter so conspicuous when the reading public had relegated it to the ashes of forgotten things.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. AZAD.

Nasik, 10th Sept.,

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ECONOMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay seeing that the income of the Trust is running low owing to adverse conditions of trade prevailing all over the world, have rightly found it necessary to use their pruning knife over certain items of expenditure of the Bombay Port Trust. But the Officer who might have been entrusted with this serious task seems to think that by doing away with night and holiday work, by stopping acting allowances to clerks drawing less than Rs. 150 and by supplying less stationery where more is needed, he can effect saving enough to show the Trustees that he is active in that direction I trust the Trustees will not stop here. The real reduction must begin at the top, i.e., by reducing the number of high salaried European Officers, by curtailing the supply of petrol for motor cars used by the Officers to enjoy life and by spending less over luxurious bungalows, in some cases richly furnished, provided for the use of the Officers.

Sir, the lot of the clerical staff who toil night and day is already hard compared to the lot of Sahebs, because:—

1. In the recent time scale revision while the Officers were given promotions in hundreds, the clerks were disposed of with a few Rupees which was not at all a promotion but a mere conversion of War Allowance into fixed pay.
2. While the officers drawing fat salaries are allowed acting allowances, those clerks drawing less than Rs. 150 are deprived of this privilege.
3. The Officers enjoy best advantages in the use of Motor Cars, free quarters etc. and the poor clerks are denied even house allowances.
4. The Trustees pay monthly a sum of Rs. 10 to 11 lacs in salary to their European Officers against Rs. 80 to 90 thousands to the big number of Indian Employees.

and I therefore say that if the present way of reducing the expenditure is not changed, the lot of Indian employees would be harder and the attempt of the Trustees at economy will be a farce.

To effect saving in stationery, the usual supply of pencils etc., is curtailed and the articles supplied are quite of interior type, but to supervise this work an European Officer has been appointed on Rs. 1,000 per month. Is this economy? Let the Trustees reply.—Yours, etc.

HOME RULER.

SHEER WASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you be kind enough to give publicity to these few lines:—

The ignorant Muslims spend their money like water on Moharrams, besides celebrating the other vague rites in a most ludicrous way. I earnestly hope that the Central Khilafat Committee will take effective steps through the Khilafat volunteers and other propagandists to put a stop to such things and will exhort the poor, illiterate people to do away with the Moharram Tamasha which demoralizes them.

I wonder why our Ulemans pay no heed to the vital question? Why do they not explain the ignorant Muslims this stupidity in turning the most mourning days into pleasant and happy ones? The Muslims of to-day should not indulge in merry-makings when their very existence is threatened. Moreover these simple people lose the sanctity and mournfulness of the Moharram days and enjoy themselves to the best of their strength. Lastly, I will again request the Khilafat Committee all over India to try their best to save the people from this disaster.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. REHMAN.

Bhopal, Aug. 26.

MEETING OF CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

POSTPONED TO 21ST INSTANT.

The meeting of the Central Khilafat Committee of India which was announced to be held at Delhi on the 17th instant has been postponed to 21st instant. All members are requested to kindly attend.

NEW COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY MEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Mr. C. A. Innes, C.S., Secretary, Commerce Department, has been temporarily appointed member of the Governor-General's Executive Council vice Sir Thomas Holland resigned.

MR. GANDHI TO VISIT MADRAS!

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 10.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar wires from Salem that a wire has been received from Mr. Gandhi that he is arriving at Madras on the 15th instant from Calcutta.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO MOSLEM STUDENTS.

The Muslim Students' Union is pleased to announce that it intends to give away certain scholarships to poor deserving Muslim students of Bombay. Those wishing to apply may communicate with Mr. Kazi Abdul Latiff, Menance Buildings, Parsi Statue, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TODAY.

Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.
P. and O. steamer "Soudan" with outward mails of August. 25th expected to arrive at 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Third Classical Concert in aid of the Women's University Settlement Holiday Home, Y.W.C.A., Hall Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Tara via Negapattam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th instant.

FOOT PRINTS OF THE "PROPHET OF ISLAM."

Maulana Muslim Velloori will deliver a highly interesting and instructive sermon on the above subject on the 9th of the Moharrum at 9 p.m. (B. T.), at 2nd Kamatipura Lane.

ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A REGULAR READER" (Poona)—Many thanks for your kind letter. Please send your name and address.—Ed. "B. C."

NOTICE OF VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSN.

The 13th day of September (Tuesday) being the day of Wafaat of Imame Nusein (Radi), all the victorias, owned by the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay, will not ply for hire on that day.

GHATKOPER CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of all the members of the above Samiti will be held on Tuesday the 13th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the office of the Samiti.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

C10783

BHARAT BANDHU SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bharat Bandhu Samaj, Mr. Vaijnath Shastri Athavale will deliver "Prachavan" on a famous quotation from Shreemad Bhagvadgita on the occasion on Ganpati Utsav at Mr. Mukund Moroba Khandke's house in Kapad Galli near Null Bazaar, at 9 p.m. to-day.

SOCIAL SERVIGE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute Mr. M. V. Donde, B.A., Supdt., G. E. Society's Parel High School, will deliver an address on the importance of the Mohurum festival to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the compound of the Institute.

CRUSHED UNDER CUP BOARD.

Another inquest was on Masak Bawasab (9), who while trying to catch kitten under a cupboard, was crushed to death, the cupboard having accidentally fallen over him.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death owing to the cupboard having fallen upon the deceased.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. M. P. Lohana, B.Com., will deliver a lecture on "Industrial Democracy" on Friday, 16th September, at 6 p.m., in the College Hall, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth has consented to preside.

MOSLEM COW-PROTECTION SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

Maulana Anis Ahmad, Secretary, Moslem Cow Protection Society, announces that Haji Yusuf Sobani Sahib has very kindly promised to help the cause of cow protection in India. A private meeting of Moslem Ulema will be held at Maulana Anis Ahmad's Shaikhul Hind Swadeshi Stores shortly to consider the best methods of preventing the cow-slaughter throughout India. Seth Haji Yousuf Sobani Sahib will be present in the meeting.

"ONAM CELEBRATION."

At a preliminary meeting of the Malayalee residents of Bombay held for the purpose of considering the desirability or otherwise of celebrating "Onam", their national festival, this year, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That, in view of the present situation in Malabar, this meeting of the Kerala residents of Bombay records its emphatic opinion that it is highly unpatriotic, unbecoming and inopportune to celebrate 'Onam', their national festival, and accordingly resolves to abandon the idea altogether as a mark of its sympathy towards the hundreds of sufferers in Malabar."

PARSI LADY'S TRAGIC END.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Miss Shirinbai (15), a Parsi lady who met with a fatal accident while cooking.

Mr. Dinshawji Sorabji Shroff deposed that Shirinbai was his daughter. On the 22nd July last while cooking on primus stove her trousers caught fire. She was taken to water pipe in the bath-room, and the fire was extinguished. She was treated by Dr. Joshi till the 7th August, and then she was removed to the Parsi General Hospital at Cumballa Hill, where she died.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to burns resulting from her clothes having accidentally caught fire.

The death took place at Allahabad on Saturday at Zesanulasr, of Khan Bahadur Saiyed Akbar Hussain, retired judge and a well-known Urdu poet, at the age of seventy-five.—(A. P.)

WANTED—An Indian Nurse, fully qualified in Nursing and Midwifery (Surgical and Medical) for Civil Hospital, Belgaum. Pay Rs. 50—5—60. Uniform allowance Rs. 3, washing allowance Re. 1, with temporary and Provisional allowance at 40 per cent. on Rs. 50 and 35 per cent. on Rs. above 50 per month and free quarters. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum.

WANTED—An Assistant Secretary for the Ghatkuper-Kirol Municipality. A person having special knowledge of Municipal Accounts and Typing need only apply. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the President, PHIROZSHAW JAMSETJI VAKIL, President, Ghatkuper Municipality.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September 12, 1921.

ISLAMIC WARFARE.

There is an impression still predominant in Europe and even to be found among Mohammedans that Islam was chiefly propagated by the sword. That is a false impression. It is true that the Coran commands the Muslims to fight in self-defence and on behalf of the weak and the oppressed and for the redress of wrong; while the Gospel forbids the Christians to have recourse to arms in any circumstances. The orders to a subject people like the Jews of the time of Jesus could not possibly be the same as to the people of Arabia, where there was no overwhelming sovereign power in existence to check the evolutionary movement of the people, but it is noteworthy that for thirteen years the Holy Prophet of Islam lived in most strict obedience to the Christian law in this respect so long as the Muslims were in a position of subjection. It was natural that, as a Muslim, he should obey the latest revelation, until he himself received one on this subject. Non-Muslims who regard the Prophet of Islam, if not quite as an impostor, at any rate as no more than a shrewd statesman, write as if the Coran were the work of the man Muhammad and consequently as if the command to fight were his command. There is nothing in history to justify such a theory. The Prophet was the first of all the Muslims in obedience to the Coran; he reverenced it always as the word of God, it contains commands to him which, we know, were not accordant with his private wishes, yet which he religiously obeyed; and knowing as we do his absolute sincerity, it seems to us certain, speaking rationally and not devotionally, that the Prophet himself believed the Coran esh-Sharif to be the word of God revealed to him. Consequently the command to fight: "Fighting is ordained for you and it is hateful to you; and it may be that you hate a thing which is good for you, and it may be that you love a thing which is bad for you. Allah knows and you do not know;" when it came was addressed to him as much as to his followers, and we have no doubt but that the hatred of fighting was even greater in his heart than in that of any of his followers. The anguish of his prayer upon the field of Badr when his little band of ill-armed men and boys confronted the proud army of Coreysh supports this view. The pious Muslims, who had twice emigrated in obedience to the Christian law of non-resistance, were prepared to emigrate again before the invasion of what must have seemed to them an overwhelming force. They were stopped by the command to fight in self-defence. Many among them, used to the old treacherous and purely predatory Arab warfare, wished to plunder the caravan from Syria which would pass between Medina and the coast before the army of Coreysh could reach Medina. They were stopped by the command to face the army in the field before which it must have seemed they stood no chance whatever of success, and let the caravan with all its spoils go by. The Prophet and those with him were thus taught that there is a point at which the true believer has to stand and fight, a point beyond which he cannot retire; and that for an independent race however small and weak, a different kind of *jihad* is ordained than for a people in subjection. The Muslims in Mecca were not independent, they were at the mercy of Coreysh; but after the emigration to Medina they were in the position of an independent sovereign state, however little, and therefore able to wage honourable war. And by the command to let the caravan go by and face the army in the field; the men of war among them were informed that the old treacherous mode of Arab warfare was abolished.

The Prophet's mode of warfare was most strictly honourable .It came as a revelation to Arabia and all the surrounding countries. Men defeated and expecting to be butchered mercilessly, found themselves pardoned, and embraced the victor's feet. The honour and the rights of an Ally no matter what his race or creed, were as the honour of Islam to those first Muslims. There is not a single instance in the history of the Holy Prophet's warfare of anything like murder or mob violence. It was not the sword of El Islam which conquered half the world. It was the righteousness of Islam as manifested in the lives of the Holy Prophet and his fortunate companions; it was the message of the Coran, the message of universal human brotherhood under one universal Lord and King. Even in Arabia, a community in which the Abyssinian slave who did right was more highly honoured and esteemed than a Sharif of Coreysh who did wrong appealed to thousands; but what was its appeal to the surrounding nations of which three parts, at the lowest estimate, had been enslaved from time immemorial?

"It is not righteousness that you turn your faces to the East and the West; but righteous is he who believes in Allah and the Last Day and the angels and the Scripture and the Prophets, and who gives wealth, for His sake, to the near of kin and orphans and the needy and the wanderer and those who ask, and for the freeing of slaves; and is constant and sincere in prayer and gives the poor their portion; and those who keep their promise when they make one; and the patient in affliction and adversity and in time of conflict. These are they who are sincere, these are the God-fearing."

The warfare of Islam meant liberation to the "conquered" nations—liberation from the toils of priestcraft, liberation from real slavery. Before Muhammad's time, and among non-Muslim peoples even to the present day, a conquered nation was held absolutely at the mercy of the conqueror. By the law of Islam the conquered who embraced Islam became the equal of the conquerors in all respects and were received as brothers; and those who submitted but did not embrace Islam were made to pay a yearly tribute for the cost of their defence, which done they were protected in their occupations and allowed full liberty of conscience and a larger measure of self-Government than has yet been granted to any subject race within the British realm. Non-combatants were to be unmolested, crops and fruit-bearing trees were never to be destroyed by Muslim armies, and no cattle killed except in case of urgent need, in which case compensation was to be paid to the owners. "Destroy not their means of subsistence." That was the Prophet's law against *the enemies of his religion*, for he had no other enemies. All those who injured or attacked him personally he forgave. He forgave the woman who cooked poisoned food for him, from which one of his companions died and he himself derived the painful illness which eventually caused his death. He was always forgiving, save towards traitors to the cause of God. A man less selfish or more full of love for all humanity, never trod this earth. He was the perfect servant of Allah, bent on His service which is to promote the welfare and the progress of mankind as a whole; and his warfare was the most humane and honourable ever known to men. His companions, who received their faith from him, were worthy followers. They turned their faces towards the East and the West, and "conquered" half the world, not by the force of arms (that is the view of the enemies of Islam) but by the force of righteousness. Wherever they went the enslaved peoples rose to welcome them; wherever they went they brought a peace and brotherhood unknown before. When this is realised, it is easy to understand how a people ill-armed and appointed as compared with the Byzantine and the Persian armies, fighting in self-defence, could conquer half the world in the short space of forty years. They were faithful to the law of El Islam to the minutest detail, and the conquests which they made, endure; the countries which they liberated are the heart of El Islam today, more even than Arabia.

How is it that the later conquests of the Muslims were less complete, less stable? In our opinion it is because the later Muslim conquerors in many instances transgressed the Sacred Law. The conquests of the early Muslims had become a cause of pride, and men regarded conquest as an end in itself, forgetting, that the cause of the success of the first Muslims was their righteousness. Men had become arrogant through a tradition of conquest and they treated non-Islamic peoples with an arrogance which is nowhere to be found in the record of the early years of El Islam. Above all, they had not the training of the early Muslims. It was not the conquering of half the world which made the strength of El Islam; that indeed became its weakness, thanks to human frailty. It was the years of persecution borne with patience, the uphill struggle maintained with perseverance in the Prophet's lifetime—a training which gave true Islamic discipline and true Islamic "patience" (Sabr). Impatience—the desire to hasten on the promised victory, to forestall Allah's purpose is again and again condemned in the Holy Coran; and it is certain that all Muslims who indulge in hasty and sporadic outbreaks do terrific injury to El Islam. The Prophet and his blest companions waited patiently for thirteen years, enduring the most cruel persecutions from Coreysh; they fought an uphill fight for eight years more. That was their schooling in righteousness, without which their conquests would have been as transient as those of any other worldly conquerors. Thanks to that schooling, a strange sight was seen on earth, a sight which struck contemporaries as miraculous—men wielding sovereign power over a vast empire, behaving as true servants of Allah in a spirit of humility towards God and brotherhood towards man. That which the Muslims of the British Empire have to bear today is infinitely less than that which the first Muslims had to bear for thirteen years; and yet there is a plain analogy between their case and ours. This is our school of training just as it was theirs, the school of Muslim patience and true righteousness which were the armour of the first mujahidin. To strive for El Islam within the limits which Allah has imposed on subject races is our bounden duty; to be impatient of those limits is impiety. We in India have the comfort of a firm Alliance with our Hindu brethren, and Islam regards Alliances as sacred. Any attack upon the person or property of an ally is the same as an attack upon the person or property of a Mohammedan. Our position is much easier than the position of the early Muslims. Can we not show the patience which they showed? The word Sabr (usually translated "patience") has no synonym in English. It means patience, perseverance and endurance, all combined. It is not passive, it is active patience; and may be said pretty accurately to connote the spirit of the Non-Co-operation movement. Everyone who deals in violence, or teaches violence to a subject people, as the Indians are at present, goes against the teaching of the Holy Coran, and is false to the example of the Holy Prophet. That example is the one safe guide for Muslims at this juncture; for it is the only guide which leads to righteousness in war and peace. If we follow it sincerely and steadfastly the honour of Islam is safe to-day, the splendour of Islam is not of yesterday, the glory of Islam is yet to come. "It is a promise of Allah, who never breaks his promise, but the majority of men do not perceive. They see only the externals of the life of this world and are forgetful of the other life."

WAKE, UP BOMBAY!

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact (as he declares it to be) that the "Khadi dress and Swaraj caps which were so universally adopted by enthusiastic Hindu and Mahomedan patriots during Mahatma Gandhi's stay in Bombay, have been gradually discarded even by staunch nationalists; and those few who still don them are viewed more as cranks and curiosities than as ordinary citizens." Is that true? It is not so in our experience, at least with regard to the last part of the sentence, nor can we agree with our correspondent that khadi has been discarded after its adoption by a single staunch nationalist: it can only have been discarded by the faint-hearted who were electrified by Gandhi's presence and the popular excitement to a semblance of patriotic fervour, which they were too weak or lazy to keep up when the inspiring presence was withdrawn. But allowing for some measure of exaggeration in the statement of our correspondent (due no doubt to personal experiences which have not been ours) we do admit that there has been a falling off in this respect since Gandhi left Bombay. This is deplorable, not only for the weakness which it shows, but because the boycott of foreign cloth has in fact become the test of India's fitness for Swarajya; the world is watching and will judge the national spirit of India by its success or failure. We personally have no fear of failure, but we have a fear that Bombay, which lately won the palm for patriotism, may lag behind the rest of India at this crucial moment. As our correspondent puts it: "It is some consolation to those who have India's regeneration and the cause of the Khilafat at heart to know that Bombay is not India, and that the country at large has more or less adopted "Swadeshi" for good; but all the same one does not like to see Bombay which contributed most to the "Tilak Swaraj" fund, lagging behind either in patriotism or enthusiasm for the honour of India and Islam." Nor, we may add, does one like to see Bombay, which gave so great a welcome to Mahatmaji, playing false to that great leader when his back is turned.

Notes of the Day.

Non-Delivery of "The Chronicle."

We have to apologise to our readers for a state of things in "The Chronicle" Press due mainly to a breakage of machinery, which culminated on Saturday, when the printing of a large part of the morning's issue was not complete till nearly 4 p.m. We are bringing out the paper under quite unusual difficulties, and we therefore ask our readers and our correspondents, generously to forgive irregularities of distribution and also the reduced size of the paper for the next few days. Steps are being taken to cope with the situation.

"Government by Consent."

The issue between the Sinn Feiners and the British Cabinet has been finally narrowed down to the principle of "government by consent." Apparently both sides seem prepared to pay homage to that principle. "The principle of government by consent of the governed," says the Cabinet. "is the foundation of British constitutional development." But—and there is a "but"—in the same breath the Cabinet declares that it cannot be any party to a settlement, based on that principle, which would result in setting up a republic and repudiating the Crown. The position of the British Cabinet is not difficult to understand and even to appreciate, for it owes it to the Crown and the country not to do anything which may result in the dismemberment of the Empire. We may be sure that if to-morrow the recalcitrant population of the South African Union should, by a majority, decide to sever connection with the British Empire and proclaim a Republic, the Cabinet would take up the same attitude as it is taking to-day towards the Irish. But would that attitude prevent the South Africans from seceding from the Empire and would the British Government resort to force of arms to keep South Africa within the Empire? We do not think they would, at this stage in the development of the Empire. If, thus, the British Cabinet feel unable to enter into any discussion with the Sinn Feiners on the subject of severance of the tie between Ireland and the rest of the Empire, the Sinn Feiners would say that the point concerns only the Cabinet and not the Irish. If once the principle of government by consent of the governed is admitted, the right of any people to say whether they will or will not remain within the Empire belongs to itself and no other. The British Government may not be a consenting party to the secession of any member, but neither can it forcibly prevent such secession without violating the principle it has openly acknowledged to be the foundation of British constitutional development.

Why is Ireland an Exception?

Such being the position of things, all talk of "bloodshed being better than disruption of a living political organism" must be reckoned as either madness or bluff. There is one supreme test by which the Irish problem ought to be judged. Will Mr. Lloyd George or any responsible minister of the Crown repeat this talk of bloodshed being preferable to disruption if, say, Canada or Australia were to decide on secession? If they cannot, why make an exception in the case of Ireland? Mr. Lloyd George has never satisfactorily answered that question and therefore one is compelled to admit that both logic and justice are on the side of the Sinn Feiners. It is, however, a different question whether Irishmen, if their country were conceded the same status as the Dominions of Canada and Australia, without any reservations derogatory to the national self-respect of the Irish, would insist on going out of the Empire. Our sincere conviction is that membership of the British Commonwealth, on a footing of perfect equality with the rest of the members, would be distinctly more advantageous to Ireland than the freedom of complete isolation at which she aims. In any case, Irishmen would do well to give the Dominion status a trial before they take a blind jump into the unknown. They should therefore concentrate on their demand for full Dominion Status and let the question of declaring a Republic remain in abeyance, for only when they have attained full Dominionhood will they be in a position to choose between the advantages and disadvantages of remaining within the Empire. On the other hand, the Lloyd Georgian Cabinet, if it withholds such Dominionhood from Ireland under whatever pretext, will be guilty of hypocrisy as well as of abetment of civil war, with all its horrors and iniquities.

Repression in Sind.

The campaign of repression goes on merrily in Sind—so merrily, indeed, that the victims of official violence, prospective as well as actual, are fast losing all fear of the jail. Over forty Sindhi non-cooperators have already gone to prison. One of the earliest and, perhaps, the most eager of them to serve his country in this manner was Swami Govindanand, who was sentenced to five years' transportation. In his wake have followed his brother sannyasin, Swami Krishnanand, the very personification of non-violence, and many others who have entered the prison with joy in their countenances and hymns of praise to God on their lips. Among the latest of the recruits is Pandit Vishnu Sharma, editor of the "Hindu" of Hyderabad, who was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and who entered the jail declaring that it was "the auspicious day" of his life. He offered no defence. So also Sheikh Abul Majid refused to defend himself and has been awarded two years' hard labour. At Sukkur, Mr. Valecha offered no defence and has been sentenced to 18 months' hard labour. Last come two heroes of Larkhana, Pribhdas and Ramchand, who, sentenced to pay fines of Rs. 30 each, gladly preferred the jail. When such is the eagerness, of the Sindhis to demonstrate their faith in the righteousness of the cause of their country, can one doubt that the call of the Motherland is evoking a response there that must hearten every patriot?

Then and Now.

A correspondent, Mr. Harilal Bhimji, reminds us that in the Mogul period it was customary for Emperors or Sultans in times of emergency to go and pitch their camp near the disturbed area in order to have first-hand information of events and to be able to judge for themselves of their importance and the way to deal with them. Our correspondent suggests that the present Viceroy, who is famed for his judicial mind, a gift denied to some of his subordinates, should visit the districts affected by the Mopla disturbances, and judge for himself of their significance, taking the public into his confidence. He wishes us to recommend Lord Reading to do this; and we comply with his request, reminding him, however, that Lord Reading, is not a Mogul Emperor but an English Liberal statesman, occupying the not very enviable position (for a Liberal statesman) of Viceroy of India. The times have changed since Akbar ruled the land!

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

APPORTIONING OF FIRST INSTALMENT.

DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 10

The difficulty of apportioning the first milliard gold marks of the Reparations paid by Germany on August 31st has given rise to fresh difficulties between France and Britain. The question is extraordinarily complicated owing to the difficulty of estimating the respective values of payments in kind, for France and Belgium have received the Railway Material the Livestock and Coal and Britain the Ships. The Special Financial Conference in Paris has reached an agreement which the French Delegate M. Doumer has signed under the reservation that the arrangement is subject to the approval of the French Government. M. Doumer has now come to London to undertake informal discussions with Sir Robert Horne for purpose of reaching a binding conclusion.

PARTITION OF FIRST GERMAN REPARATION.

FRIENDLY REVIEW BY DOUMER AND HORNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

A communique states that the questions arising from the partition of the first German reparation payment have been reviewed by M. Doumer and Sir Robert Horne in a spirit of complete friendliness. The issues raised will be further considered with the other Allies.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

TAKING SERIOUS TURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

A Vienna telegram says that semi-official statement declares that the Austro-Hungarian situation has taken a serious turn in consequence of the Hungarian insurgents capturing Agendorf and threatening Mattersorf. The Austraians are now withdrawing to Wienerneustadt.

RECALCITRANT POPLAR COUNCILLORS.

LAST MAN TAKEN TO BRIXTON PRISON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 10

The last of the thirty recalcitrant Poplar Councillors was taken to Brixton Prison this morning.

THREATENED DISPUTE IN LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

A serious dispute is threatened in Lancashire cotton trade by the decision of the Committee of Employers' Federation of Manchester to call a meeting of the whole trade with a view to enforcing general lock out affecting 100,000 operatives unless the Oldham Card-roomers' Union withdraws it demand for the payment of wages to the operatives who are workless owing to th machinery being changed. The Union h tendered notices to cease work at th Anchor Spinning Mills.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR AUG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

The August Trade returns indicate some revival both in the exports and the imports compared with the low point reached during the Coal Strike. The exports and the imports have each increased by about £8,000,000 sterling compared with July while the exports for the month of August amounted to £10,000,000 sterling's worth which shows that there is a further recovery of the merchant trade in foreign colonial goods. Over 3,000,000 tons of coal valued at £5,500,000 sterling were exported during August and £19,000,000 sterling worth of raw materials was imported compared with £15,250,000 in July.

SPANISH TROOPS SURPRISED BY MOORS AT MELILLA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

Madrid.—A telegram from Melilla says that a column of Spanish troops have been surprised by the Moors in strongly entrenched position with two guns near Casabona and a fierce fighting took place. The Moors were mown down but there was much hand to hand fighting. The battle lasted for ten hours but on the arrival of the Spanish reinforcements the Moors fled abandoning their dead.

RUSSIANS' UNPRECEDENTED CALAMITY.

SYMPATHY OF TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

BRITISH LABOUR TO RENDER FINANCIAL HELP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11

The Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution expressing the deepest sympathy with the Russian people in the unprecedented calamity which has befallen them, calling upon the British organised labour to support the Russian people financially to their utmost, authorising the General Council to start a relief fund for the workers in Russia and suggesting immediate grant of £1,000 sterling, empowering the Gsneral Council to use the whole power of organised labour in order to induce the Government purchase the necessary medical supplies and supply money and credit so urgently neede in Russia and urging the British Govern ment to recognise the Russian Governmen and so enable the proposals to be carrie out.

INTER-ALLIED RELIEF COMMISSION.

MAY RESULT IN DISSOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

The Soviet government's refusal to allow the Inter-Allied Relief Commission to investigate the conditions in Russia may result in the dissolution of the commission which is now sitting in Paris as it is felt that no good purpose can be served by continuing the labours of the commission in view of the Soviet government's uncompromising attitude and the fact that any relief sent to Russia would apparenely be taken over by the Soviet Authorities for disposal as they alone thought fit. It is stated in London that there are indications that the refusal is based on the deliberate purpose of refusing relief from the Allies.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S REQUEST.

WHY IT WAS REFUSED BY TCHITCHERIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. ..
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Tchitcherin has refused the Interallied Commission's request for permission to send the Commission of Investigation to the Famine districts. The note, as given by the "Daily Herald", is couched in bitter terms objecting to the personality of Noulens, signatory of the Interallied Note, as a bitter and treacherous enemy of the revolution from the beginning. Tchitcherin concludes by saying that the Soviet Government regards the proposals as a monstrous gesture of mockery at the expense of men dying of hunger.

SITUATION REVIEWED IN LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.
Recd. at 1 p.m. Sept. 11.

Geneva.—In course of a speech on the Russian Famine before the Assembly of the League of Nations Mr. Nansen approved of Lord Robert Cecil's plea for more publicity but regretted that the Council's report had not mentioned Russia. He declared that Russia was the most serious problem facing Europe and gave a lengthy description of the "Frightful Famine" in Russia. His account of the present conditions were based upon his own personal investigations and made great impression upon the Assembly. Mr. Nansen contended that the food problems presented no difficulty, for there was plenty of food and transport throughout the world while the Russians were quite capable of coping with their own internal transport. He believed that an agreement with the Soviet Government would be satisfactory and that the Soviet could be trusted to carry it out. He strongly urged the necessity for an immediate action to cope with the famine before it was too late and moved a resolution that the question should be referred to a Committee. Mr. Nansen concluded his speech by urgently appealing to the Governments of Europe for their help. His speech was warmly cheered.

PEASANTS' REVOLT AT SAMARA.

MANY ESTATES LOOTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Stockholm.—The "Stockholms Tidninghen" states that a peasants' revolt has broken out at Samara and the Government and a number of Estates managed by the Soviets have been looted. Large detachments of the Red Troops have been sent to the disturbed area.

PRINCIPLE OF GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT.

BUT NO INTERPRETATION OF IT CAN BE ALLOWED FOR IRELAND!

FEAR OF DRIVING BACK WORLD TO TRIBALISM

TEXT OF CABINET'S REPLY TO MR. DE=VALERA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

The following is text of the Cabinet's reply to Mr. De Velera.

"The Government have considered your letter off August 30th, and have to make the following obsercations:—

The principle of government by consent of the governed is the foundation of British constitutional development, but we cannot accept as basis for a practical conference an interpretation of that principle, which would commit us to any demands you might present even to the extent of setting up a republic and repudiating the Crown. You must be aware that any conference on such a basis is impossible. So applied, the principle of government by the consent of the governed would undermine the fabric of every democratic state and drive the civilised world back to tribalism. On the other hand, we have invited you to discuss our proposals on their merits in order that you may have no doubt as to the scope and sincerity of our intentions. It will be open to you in such a conference to raise the subject of guarantees on any points you may consider Irish freedom prejudiced by these proposals.

The Government are loath to believe that you will insist upon rejecting their proposals without examining them in a conference. To decline to discuss a settlement, which would bestow upon the Irish people the fullest freedom of national development within the Empire, can only mean that you repudiate all allegiance to the Crown and all membership of the British Commonwealth. If we were to draw this inference from your letter then further discussion between us could serve no useful purpose and all conferences would be in vain. If, however, we are mistaken in this inference as we still hope and if your real objection to our proposals is that they offer Ireland less than the liberty which we described, then the objection can be explored at a conference. You will agree that this correspondence has lasted long enough. The Government must, therefore, ask for a definite reply whether you are prepared to enter a conference to ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with the Irish national aspirations. If, as we hope, your answer is in the affirmative, I suggst that the conference meet at Inverness on September 20th."

LIMIT OF CABINET MINISTER'S POWER.

"BLOODSHED BETTER THAN DISRUPTION OF POLITICAL ORGANISM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 10.

An important representative of the Government interviewed at Inverness emphasised the Cabinet's desire to secure peace and goodwill of Ireland but said there was a limit beyond which men who had taken oath as Cabinet ministers and sworn allegiance to the Crown, could not go. Obviously no government could discuss proposals based on dismemberment of the Empire.

Asked as to what would happen if the latest invitation were refused the same minister said he presumed that the Government would be compelled to proceed with a Government of Ireland Act and govern Ireland. This rather vague indication of the Government's intentions in case of necessity gives additional point to the noteworthy reply by the Premier to the resolution telegraphed to him from the Trades Union Congress at Cardiff in which the latter protested against the idea of resumption of hostilities on an intensified scale in the event of abortive peace negotiations. Mr. Lloyd George replied that nobody was more opposed than the Government to bloodshed, especially a fratricidal war between the citizens of the same Empire but added—"We have the authority of the greatest statesman in history for the belief that even bloodshed is better than disruption of a living political organism whose strength and unity is essential to the freedom of the world."

IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

A CONFERENCE POSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Sept. 10.

The Irish events appear to be shaping for a Conference for the Dublin messages indicate that it is believed there that Sinn Fein will agree to a meeting. Newspaper the "Irish News", a Nationalist organ published in Belfast, suggests that this is also the feeling in North Ireland, while the "Freeman's Journal" and "Irish Independent" are wholly in favour of the acceptance of the offer. The Unionist Papers talk of "reopening door" and Ireland's "Greatest opportunity since the days of Henry the Second." The decision however rests with Dail Eireann, members of which are scattered throughout Ireland and cannot be assembled until beginning of the next week.

DAIL EIREANN CABINET MEETING.

TO CONSIDER THE REPLY TO INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. Sept. 11.

Dail Eireann Cabinet met in Dublin Mansion House this afternoon to consider the reply to the invitation to a conference. Mr. De Valera presided.

SENSATIONAL ESCAPE OF IRISH PRISONERS.

BID FOR LIBERTY AFTER DIGGING TUNNEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 11-45 p.m., Sept. 11.

An army of photographers and cinematographers today took pictures of the proceedings of the sensational escape from the camp containing 1,500 Irish interned at Curragh, of forty men who had been digging a tunnel for weeks. They escaped while other prisoners were giving a concert to distract attention. Their absence was not noticed until the roll call yesterday.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN LONDON.

"GENEROUS GREETING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

London, Sept. 10.—Charlie Chaplin landed at Southampton, this morning, on a holiday visit to England.

Though rain was falling very heavily, hundreds assembled on the quayside, at Southampon, in the hope of catching a glimpse of the famous cinema star. The Mayor of Southampton read Charlie an address of welcome, and, in reply, Chaplin expressed his emotion at the generous greeting. With morning papers publishing the time of arrival, route, and progress to London thousands had assembled at Waterloo to welcome Chaplin whom the evening papers christened "Prince Charlie." The cordons of police barred the entry to the station to unauthorised persons, and there was a wild rush of railway officials when the train arrived and Charlie was hustled outside the station where cheering was frantic. The multitude almost blocked the progress of the motor car which conveyed him to Ritz Hotel. Here Chaplin was compelled to address the crowd from his motor-car before the police bundled him through the gates which were speedily closed. The crowd, however, did not disperse and Charlie came to the window on the first floor suite and threw flowers to the people who fought for them

ASSEMBLY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PERSIAN DELEGATE'S SUGGESTION APPLAUDED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Geneva.—The Assembly of League of Nations to-day applauded the suggestion in the statement read by the first Persian delegate, Prince Area-Ed-Dowleh in which he proposed that the representation of the Assembly should be selected by various Parliaments from among the people. He contended that the Representatives should not be Diplomats.

The Karanja Municipality in Akola District, has passed a resolution asking the removal of all the liquor shops from the municipal limits. (A. P.)

FALL OF ANGORA UNCONFIRMED.

GREEK TROOPS STILL 40 MILES AWAY.

REPORTED WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

The unconfirmed report of the fall of Angora is apparently baseless as the latest information in London indicates that the Greek attack to the East of the River Sakaria has been brought to a standstill. Severe fighting has been going on for the last four days and there are even signs of Greek withdrawal. The Greek Army is about 40 miles to the south west of Angora

PERSIAN EDUCATION MINISTER AT ANGORA

TO CONCLUDE ALLIANCE WITH KEMALIST GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Sept. 10.

Paris.—A telegram from Constantinople says that the Persian Minister of Education has arrived at Angora. He is stated to be invested with power to conclude an Alliance with the Kemalist Government

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS FOR ANGORA.

AJMER CITIZENS' CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. S. Akbar Ali writes from Ajmer under date September 9:—A sum of Rs. 600 being the amount of contributions by the citizens of Ajmer towards the supply of Arms and Ammunitions to the Angora government is sent to the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, this day the 9th of September, 1921.

"SCANDAL OF GREECO-TURKISH WAR."

PERSIAN DELEGATE BLAMES LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

Geneva.—The second Persian Delegate, Amir Zoka-ed-Dowleh has drawn the attention of the Assembly of the League of Nations to "the scandal of the Greeco-Turkish War." He complained of the Council of the League's inaction in the matter and declared that the Turkish Government was ready to accept an arbitration. It is not known what authority the speaker had for the latter statement.

REBELLION OF THE KURDS.

THEIR DEMAND FOR AUTONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, September 9.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 11.

Constantinople.—The Kurds are in rebellion against the Angora Government and have demanded recognition of autonomous administration of the Kurdish Vilayet according to the frontiers fixed by the Allies and the recall of the Turkish officials and the Gendarmes now in Kurdistan. They have also demanded the refund of the Military Exemption Tax and discharge of the Kurds serving in the Turkish Armies.

APPOINTMENTS FOR SERVICES IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m. Sept. 11.

A large number of appointments for the services in Mesopotamia are published in the London Gazette. They include:—K. C. B. Major-General Theodore Fraser. C. B. Colonel John Henry Keith Stewart. K. B. E. Major-General Edwin Atkinson. Colonels percival Hambro. Major-General Oliver Julian.

The following are all Indian Army Officers:—C. B. E. Lieutenant-Colonels H. G. Bally. W. Dent. W. H. Hamilton. C. E. H. Wintle. Colonel C. J. B. Hay. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelship Temporary Colonel F. D. Frost. Major V. L. Jackson. Acting Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Johnson. Brevet Majorities. Acting Major G. B. Henderson. Captain E. J. Strover. D. S. O. Majors C. A. Boyle. H. S. Mitchell. M. C. Captains R. A. Buss. J. N. List. M. J. Magaulay. O. Masters. T. C. D. Ricketts. M. S. Teversham. Lieutenants A. B. D. Edwards. T. H. Waumsley.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

The death is announced of Sir Peter Freyer.

[Lt.-Col. Sir Peter J. Freyer obtained the first place at the open competition for the I.M.S. (1875). He was Surgeon to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Benares, was for some time Medical Officer to the Lieut.-Governor, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and subsequently to H. H. the late Nawab of Rampur. He was a delegate from the Indian Government to the International Medical and Surgical Congress at Rome (1894).]

"SUFFERINGS OF TURKS UNENDURABLE."

SACRIFICING LIFE AND EVERYTHING FOR ISLAM

TURKISH WOMEN'S APPEAL TO INDIAN WOMEN.

HEART-RENDING DESCRIPTIONS OF CONDITIONS.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, has received the following letter addressed to Seth Chotani accompanied with a moving appeal for funds from our sisters in Turkey. As the letter and the appeal will speak for themselves they are presented before the public in extenso:—

LETTER TO SETH CHOTANI.

Constantinople, 20-8-21.

Dear Sir,

We, the members of the Ottoman Red Crescent Ladies' Committee, take the liberty of asking your kind help and intervention, to have our appeal to the women of India, circulated among the warm-hearted and charitable people of India.

We feel that there ought to be a bond of mutual fraternity between ourselves and our Moslem sisters in India; and knowing no truer and nobler friend of Islam and Turkey than your worthy and benevolent self, we enclose our appeal for your perusal and circulation.

India has been so generous in her help to our unfortunate country that we trust to find again an echo to our cry of distress in the heart of the noble and honest people of India. Our distress is more than human nature can endure, and you can judge for yourself.

With many apologies for troubling you, we have the honour to remain,

Yours very truly,
The Vice-President,
(Sd.) Saadieh Khalil.

The General Secretary,
(Sd.) Neziho Vely.

APPEAL TO WOMEN OF INDIA.

Constantinople, 20th July, 21.

Dear Sisters and Mothers,

We, the members of the Ladies' Committee of the Ottoman Red Crescent, appeal to Indian mothers and women, as women to women, in the name of the wounded, ailing, starving and distressed Moslem women and children, with the hope that we may be able to strike a chord in your noble, human and charitable hearts.

Since years we are striving to defend our unfortunate country, and our distress during the Balkan War is very well known in India. Your timely aid during that period is remembered and will be remembered with gratitude by the Red Crescent and the Turks and Moslems at large.

Our unfortunate country has suffered most through the consequence of the great war and at the present moment when other countries are doing their best to promote peace and happiness; we, the Turks and Moslems, are still obliged to fight and defend our long suffering Mother-country. Women, children, old and young, shelterless and starving that have been saved through the exertions of the Red Crescent, are in a deplorable condition. The City of Constantinople is full of refugees, thousands and thousands of them asking for alms.

The schools, the mosques and even the barracks had to be put at the disposal of the unfortunate exiles, who once were prosperous and happy in their homes. Although the Red Crescent is doing its utmost to help them, yet the continuous stream of these unfortunates make the conditions more precarious, and is exhausting the funds of the Red Crescent. War is waging again in the occupied areas and one can realize the further help we need for the sick and wounded.

Encouraged by your kind help and fraternal feelings at other times, to-day we decided at the Ladies' Committee meeting of the Red Crescent, to beg of you—the people of India—and sisters and mothers of India—to consider this appeal of ours and tender a hand of charity to your brethren in distress. We trust to have a favourable answer and solicit you to send any donation to the Central Committee of the Red Crescent.

With many apologies and thanking you in anticipation, we are,

Dear Sisters and Mothers,
Fraternally yours,
The Vice-President,
(Sd.) Saadieh Khalil.

The General Secretary,
(Sd.) Neziho Vely.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Jehangir Kothari of Karachi has given Rs. 10,000 to the Western Command Branch of the Ex-service Association.

The Second Presidency Magistrate on Friday passed orders in case in which eight Ooriya coolies and a Khilafat volunteer were prosecuted in connection with picketing foreign cloth at Barrabazar on the 7th instant. The Khilafat volunteer was acquitted and Ooriya coolies were convicted and sentenced to seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. J. M. Lentaigne, Barrister and University Law Lecturer, Rangoon, has died of cholera. (A. P.)

Lieut.-Colonel Arthur D'Arcy Bannerman has been appointed Political Aide-de-camp to Mr. Montagu vice Mr. Dunlop Smith, deceased.

At a meeting, held under the auspices of the Bangiya Naree Samaj, a resolution was passed protesting against the decision of the Bengal Legislative Council with regard to woman suffrage resolution and urging upon the councillors to reconsider it at the earliest opportunity and pass it as an act of justice to the women of Bengal.—(A. P.)

A Nagpur message states:—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

INHERITANCE BILL.

MR. A. IYER ON AMENDING HINDU LAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Although it was generally understood that both Houses of Indian Legislature would not reassemble till the 15th owing to the Muharram holidays, the Legislative Assembly met again to-day at 10-30 a.m. A good number of Mahomedan members had gone to the plains or the Moharrum only half a dozen were present at the meeting. The order paper contained two private Bills for introduction and discussion on two non-official resolutions, one of which was to be moved by Mr. Samarth, urging the removal of racial distinction among Europeans and Indians in the eyes of Law.

At question time the Home Member informed Mr. Pantulu Garu that it was proposed to hold the first competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service in India in Spring of 1922.

Replying to the same member, Dr. Sapru said the allegations made in "Young India" and the "Hindu" against ill-treatment of Indians employed in Mesopotamia, were entirely unfounded.

In answer to Mr. Samarth, the Home Member said the rules for establishment in India of a Public Service Commission, as enjoined by the Government of India Act, had not yet been made by the Secretary of State in Council, and that Government of India was already in telegraphic communication with the India Office on the subject.

Replying to Mr. Reddi Guru, Colonel Waghorn said Government did not propose at present to take any action on the lines recommended by the Madras Council for the removal of all existing distinctions among railway passengers, as the distinctions between Europeans and Indian were not based on racial discrimination, but for convenience of both communities.

In reply to Bakshi Sohan Lal, Sir Godfrey Fell said that a *communique* on the increase of pay to the temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service would soon be issued.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

In answer to a question by the same member, Dr. Sapru said that transfer of Aden to the Colonial Office was under consideration and that any such transfer would not interfere with the equal status of Indians with other communities.

Mr. Spence asked a supplementary question as to whether the public could be told as to the advantage of transferring Aden to the Colonial Office. Dr. Sapru asked for notice.

Mr. Samarth also put a supplementary question as to whether Government knew that Mr. Churchill had stated in the Commons that it had been decided to transfer Aden to the Colonial Office. Dr. Sapru, "I am not aware of that." Thereupon Mr. Hailey said Mr. Churchill's statement was premature. Mr. Samarth further asked whether the Government of India had publicly contradicted it. Mr. Hailey replied "I have now done it.".

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND NON-CO-OPERATORS.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. Venkatapatiraju, who asked whether any steps had been taken to bring about reconciliation between the Government and the non-co-operators, referred to Government's opinion on the Non-Co-operation movement as expressed by him at the last Delhi Session. Mr. Venkatapothi Raju then asked whether there was any attempt at reconciliation by bringing Mr. Gandhi and others to Simla.

Sir William Vincent asked "Attempt by whom."

Mr. Venkatapathiraju:—"By both the parties."

Sir William Vincent:—"There was no attempt by Government."

Mr. Moncrief Smith read a message from the Secretary, Council of State, communicating the names of 14 members of that House who would sit on the Joint Committee for drafting the address to the Prince of Wales.

Before the House proceeded with the Legislation business, Bakhshi Sohanlal raised a point of order as to whether it was right that on any day non-official business, which had not been allotted, could be transacted.

The President said that for transaction of non-official business on days set apart for it by the Governor-General, it was necessary that ballot should be held, but such ballot was not necessary in case where the Government having taken a day for its sitting had waived that right in favour of non-official business, and that Government was exercising its proper right in substituting for that day any non-official business which it chose.

Mr. Rangachari also rising for a point of order, drew attention of the House to the very inadequate time allowed to the House to study the provisions of the Bills to be introduced.

The President asked Government that from the past experience they should see that due notice be given to members before bills were to be introduced.

MR. IYER'S BILL.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer in moving for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Hindu Law relating to the exclusion from inheritance of certain classes of heirs and to remove certain doubts said that he wished to confine the measure to bringing the laws in various provinces into conformity with each other. The same text of rishis had been commented upon differently by different writers and the judges in some provinces attached more importance to one set of writers than to others and lastly there had been growth of a customary law in various provinces all leading to divergence of judicial opinion. Replying to the criticisms directed against the Bill Mr. Iyer pointed out that the law they observed now was not what Manu and other Rishis expounded. There had been changes. Some of the Ordinances had been regarded as obsolete and the British Government had legislated to amend the law, for example the Christian Marriage Act.

Sir William Vincent rose to a point of order and pointed out that in a motion to introduce a bill, the mover should not go into details which should be referred to only in considering the bill.

The President said:—"I am not sufficiently proficient in Hindu Law to know where the line between "principle" and "detail" should be drawn. But so far Mr. Seshagiri Iyer had not reached that length objected to by the Home Member.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Proceeding Mr. Seshagiri Iyer said that the ideas relating to rights of women in property had become altogether obsolete and earnest attempt should be made to bring them into conformity with the modern ideas of civilisation. Because a man had committed a sin in the previous birth, he should not be deprived of rights of inheritance in this birth. There had been different views on the subject whether disease or deformity should be congenital or not, thus rendering administration of justice impossible. These men suffering from physical or mental deformity or disease, were the very persons who required the greatest assistance and to deprive them of patrimony on the ground of disease was a cruel injunction of Hindu Law.

Dr. Sapru emphasised that the Government's attitude at the present moment, was that of benevolent neutrality and that unless they had consulted the Local Governments and the High Courts they would not pronounce definite opinion. Speaking for himself as a Hindu and a lawyer, he congratulated Mr. Seshagiri Iyer on his spirit of "radicalism" in his old age (laughter) but felt that Hindu Law being so complicated that one part of it could not be touched without affecting others, he would like to see a comprehensive consideration of the whole Hindu Law rather than attempts on reform of isolated portions of it. He was thus neither opposed to, nor in favour of it. The real test of radicalism on the part of Hindu members of the house would be Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill. (laughter).

The President then put the motion to the House and the result of division was 56 in favour of, and 21 against. Mr. Seshagiri's Bill was allowed to be introduced.

VALID ADOPTION.

Dr. Gour in moving for leave to introduce a Bill to "prescribe a registered instrument as necessary for a valid adoption" said that it was intended merely to change the law of evidence relating to adoption and not the substantive portion of the Hindu Law. The Privy Council had declared that the Hindu Law regarding adoption was singularly peculiar and unsatisfactory and that registration before a Magistrate was necessary. Dr. Gour proceeded by reading a judgment of the Privy Council in support of his statement when the President said that the pile of books before the Hon. Member was evidence that he meant to transgress the ten minutes rule. (laughter). In concluding Dr. Gour referred to 44 Calcutta in support of his argument that registered instrument was necessary for a valid adoption. The Bill was introduced without discussion.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The House began discussion of the non-official resolutions. Mr. Joshi moved that Government should take steps to introduce at an early date legislation for the repeal of the workmen's Breach of Contract Act No. 13 of 1859 and sections 490 and 492 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Joshi said that his motion was designed to secure equality for all workmen in the eyes of law. He wanted that the existing legistion placing criminal liability on labourers for the breach of a civil contract should henceforth be done away with. His main objection was why should civil offence be punished as criminal offence and why should this be done in cases only of working classes? The legislation was class legislation providing for the indentured labour which was nothing short of slavery. The basic principle of indentured labour was criminal punishment for civil offence and now that Government of India was protesting against this sort of labour in other parts of the Empire why should Government let this labour legislation remain on its own statute book. The recent Amendment of the Act did not introduce any real reform helpful to labourers. He felt that the Act was an inheritance from England, as it was alien to this country but in England similar Acts had long since been repealed and there was no reason why it should continue in India.

Referring to sections 490 and 492 of I.P. Code Mr. Joshi urged for their abolition as in his opinion the offence of fraud was already covered by section 415 of the Code. He quoted Mr. Sarma's opinion on the subject when he was a non-official member hoping Mr. Sarma would now support him (laughter). The speaker asked the House to make a choice either to allow possible loss of small sums of money to the employers as a result of the repeal of existing legislation or to allow workers to continue as slaves without freedom. Concluding Mr. Joshi said that it was for Government to repeal the said legislations and not for a non-official member to bring in a private bill to that effect. He appealed to all members to stand by workers in the name of justice and humanity.

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Mr. Kamat speaking with 20 years' experience of all forms of labour thought Mr. Joshi's charactorisation of the Bill was overdrawn. The advance money was given by contractors to labourers not to induce them to slavery but to help them in providing for expenses of families. The contractors had to organise labour under difficult circumstances in order to carry out the works within a certain time and so there must be some humane law to which labourers must be amenable.

Sir William Vincent in the course of a long reply assured the house that Government of India would consult local governments and invite public opinion as to the advisability of repeal of Workmen's Breach of Contract Act and if the concensus of opinion was in favour of repeal Government would readily bring forward within the next 18 months legislation urging repeal of the Act. While Government in theory accepted the principle underlying the resolution it would be led by the nature of opinions received and by practical results of repeal of the Act on future development of Indian industries. Beyond this Government could give no undertaking. There were some officials who were in favour of total repeal of the Act but there were also several non-officials who would countenance no doing away with the existing legislation although the practice in European countries and modern sentiment all pointed to the necessity of its repeal on theoretical grounds. There were several disadvantages which the repeal would entail on employers and therefore the development of Indian industries would be very much hindered as the absence of criminal liability would encourage labourers to go from one employer to another thus placing employers under jeopardy. Moreover, Government had very recently amended the Act and had inserted several safeguards all in the interest of labour and they were not sure if the last amendment had not worked well. Mr. Joshi himself had not cited any instance of abuse and misuse of existing powers.

Continuing the Home Member amidst applause, repudiated any suggestion that Workmen's Act was based on racial question and that Government was siding with capitalists against labour. After referring to the legislation which Government of India had undertaken or proposed to take to ameliorate the hard conditions of labour and after pointing in the scheme of Bombay Government to house labourers and efforts of other local Governments to set up conciliation boards the Home Member asked whether these actions of the Government did not give some indication of its solicitude for the welfare of labour and whether Government could be accused for siding with capitalists. (Applause).

Concluding, the Home Member said that Government's attitude was that of acceptance of the principle underlying the resolution but before giving any undertaking to consult local governments particularly the Ministers for Industries and also public view, the concensus of opinion, being the determining factor in favour of repeal or retention of existing legislation.

Mr. D. C. Barua opposed the resolutiotn in a long speech. Mr. Joshi then said: "In view of the statement made by the Home Member as regards the intention of Government that they accept the principle of repeal within 18 months or within a shorter period, if possible, I have no objection to withdraw the first part of my resolution. As regards the second part if Government are prepared to accept the principle and introduce legislation within 18 months then I am prepared to withdraw this part also."

Mr. Price:—Is it to be supposed that we have nothing to say in the matter?

President:—I think what Mr. Joshi said meets what the Home Member has stated.

NO UNDERTAKING.

Sir William Vincent:—As regards the first part of the resolution I must say that Government do not give any solemn undertaking that the bill would be repealed within 18 months. As regards the second point I am not prepared to express any opinion. The opinion of local governments on these sections also will be taken. Nothing will be done unless there is complete concensus of opinion in the matter. I hope this will meet with the approval of Mr. Price.

Mr. Price:—Yes.

Mr. Joshi then withdrew his resolution there being a few dissentients.

Sir William Vincent then proposed the postponement of Mr. Samarth's resolution for abrogation of all distinctions between European and Indian members of the Indian Civil Service in regard to criminal jurisdiction over British subjects. He said that he had ascertained from the mover that he was quite willing for its postponement for the Government day. The suggested postponement was accepted and Sir William Vincent announced that on the 15th instant a bisl for the levy of customs duty on lac exported from British India and Income Tax and Supertax Bill would be introduced. The bill to be considered would be the Negotiable Instruments Bill, the India Post Office Act Amendment Bill, the Indian Marine Act Amendment Bill, the Indian Works of Defence Act Amendment Bill and the Bill to amend Land Acquisition Act.

The Assembly then adjourned till the 15th instant.

OFFICIAL INTRIGUE IN SIND.

FORCED RELEASE OF UNWILLING CONVICTS.

The Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, Nawabad, wires under date September 9:—

A meatseller having paid up the fine of Rs. 60 which is alleged to have been received through an official, Messrs. Motwani and Telani, Secretaries of the Larkana Congress Committee, who were imprisoned for two weeks, were released from the jail, yesterday, although they had warned the Court not to accept the fine from any one, and also had protested to the Superintendent of the Jail against their release.

At Sukkur yesterday, one of the pickets who is already in jail, serving two months, was tried for a third offence, together with a Mahomedan volunteer. Neither of them defended, and each was fined Rs. 50. The father of the Mahomedan volunteer paid the fine, but the other volunteer, refusing to pay the fine, was sentenced to two extra months, in all six months. He went to jail cheerfully.

This brings the prosecution list in Sind up to 50.

The District Superintendent of Police of Karachi has ordered that no Mohurrum procession will be allowed without a license being previously issued. He has also notified other restrictions in connection therewith.

Lord Sinha arrived in Calcutta on the morning of the 10th instant. He is slightly ill and proceeded [illegible]

Certain [illegible] have been constituted [illegible] Territorial force

DHARWAR FIRING.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICIALS.

MR. DABDE'S STATEMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Sept. 9.

Today the Deputy Police Superintendent, Mr. D'Silva was examined. He was the investigating officer who had collected the stones and the things damaged in and about the shop. About three bags full were near the shop and inside and the rest were collected from the road. These were produced before the Magistrate. He found the next day that the clock had stopped at 7-40 night on the night of the shooting. He examined Karaka, complainant, Sarvalingappa and the junior sub-inspector and many other constables, etc., the ten injured constables were sent to the hospital and they were able to walk up there on the third. He arrested the accused no.'s one to fourteen. On the fourth he arrested accused nos. 15 to 20 also Mudwedker who was let off in the lower court. After giving some further evidence accused Mudwedker asked the judge to ask the witness the names of the men who had identified him and his brother who was let off. The judge said the accused himself could ask the witness the question in the cross-examination. Accused said he would ask the court to ask the witness this question. The judge said he did not wish to ask the question to the witness. Mr. Mudwedker said his only object in asking the court to ask the witness this question was to see how far the court desired to get at the truth. This witness was sometimes inaudible and Mr. Mudwedker complained they were unable to hear him. The witness said Shivlingapa had not assisted him in the investigations. This closed the case for prosecution and the court called upon the first accused to make his statement.

The accused said he desired to see the papers which the police had attached before making his statements.

The Judge said he could not give them time to do so and that they must put in their statements immediately. Kabbur said in that case they were helpless in the matter. The court knew the accused had taken upon themselves to prepare their statements and they wanted time. The Judge said there was no provision for putting in written statements in sessions trials as be the Magistrate.

Kabbur said they did not want to put in the written statements. The Judge said there was no provision for it and he would follow the provisions of the court. He woul ask them to make their statements now and if they wanted to make a defence they could call their witnesses.

Mr. Anant Sriniwas Dabde then made the following statement:—

MR. DABDE'S STATEMENT.

I have refrained from taking any part in the proceedings both in this court and in the committing Magistrate's court because they are based upon tainted investigation made by and under the influence of the very police and magistracy who are guilty of deliberate murder and who to save themselves have concocted evidence and because all my efforts for getting impartial investigation and the removal from the district of the aforesaid officers have failed. I am, therefore, convinced that in this case I can expect no justice whatever. Collector Painter ever since he came to this district has shown his determination to orush the non-cooperation, Khilafat and Temperance movements at all costs. The day previous to (the firing he said to accused Dibakar and Kabbur "I are thirsting for your blood. I will not be satisfied until I see you in jail for at least one year." He was seeking an opportunity to terrorize the public into withdrawing from the said movements by bringing them into trouble somehow or other and in the Police Superintendent Marston he found a willing and ready cooperator and in Shivalingapa a fitting instrument to carry out his schemes. They thought that the conviction of the Khilafat volunteers would afford an excellent opportunity for realizing their purpose and accordingly made arrangements for that end. The shooting on the 1st July was planned and prearranged by the officials. All the managing committee members of the Khilafat are arrested. The Khilafat Committee had in all six volunteers, two of them are convicted in the picketing case, three are arrested in this case and one has left Dharwar and thus the Khilafat work is brought to a standstill. They encouraged the people to collect until the suitable moment arrived and took no steps to disperse the crowd that had assembled there on account of the fun which some boys poked at the drunkards and at the sight of the armed police stationed in front of the liquor shop. When it grew dark some police constables made a show of thrice setting fire to the tatti which was apart from but near the shop and each time of immediately extinguishing it. The police were not moved at this as it was part of their plan. Shivalingappa did not stir out until the news was taken to him that the moment for his coming out to the scene of offence had arrived. The officials have conducted the investigation in this case and have made certain arrests not with the view of arriving at the truth but to collect false evidence for the following purposes:

(a) To crush the prominent N. C. O. and Khilafat workers.

(b) To screen themselves from the charge of murder by implicating respectable persons who would otherwise be important witnesses against them.

(c) As a consideration to the enemies of the accused to induce them to give false evidence. As the principal offenders themselves are highly placed officials they could by abusing their influence get any kind of false evidence. Moreover the hatred between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins especially the Lingayats and the Municipal factions have given the officials an easy field to work out their designs to make the witnesses stick to their false evidence till the end of the case. Hulkoti the anti-Brahmin and anti-Nationalist leader as also the head of one of the Municipal factions was appointed a special prosecutor for the case though there were already a barrister and the public prosecutor to conduct the case

K. H. Mudvedker, Editor of a nationalist paper and prominent non-cooperator propagandist was also arrested alongwith us as a rioter but on the date and at the time of the alleged offence he was at Haliyal 21 miles away where he performed a political *keertan* of which evidence was subsequently found out in the Government records itself. Even against such a gentleman the officials had procured 19 false witnesses. However as this alibi reached their ears they had to black out from the case against him but the wonder is that these very 19 false witnesses are among the witnesses now being examined against the other accused. Out of the prosecution witnesses (1) Rudrayya Advayya Hirematti and (2) Sangappa Maharudrapa are found to be not in Dharwar at all at the time and on the date of the offence. R. G. Sabnis, pleader, Dharwar and others had deposed to that effect to the Congress Commission. The Congress Commission of inquiry was examining witnesses and recording evidence in Dharwar before and during the trial of this case and concluded the inquiry on August 30. A sub-inspector of police was taking notes of the evidence beore the said Commission throughout and reporting the same to the authorities every day. It cannot lie in the mouth of the prosecution that they are not aware of what evidence there is to prove the innocense of the accused. If the prosecution were not interested in securing convictions only they would not have pushed this trial without taking any notes of that evidence Twelve prosecution witnesses Chavangouda, Sanitary Inspector and Girganchi, Municipal clerk both Lingayats have immediately after they were wounded and before the present arrests and prosecution was ever thought of admitted to several gentlemen that they were wounded in the third firing when they had gone with the kitson light. But now they have changed their story so that they may be in a position to depose to facts before and at the time of the first and second firing. The following are some of the gentlemen to whom they have made the above admission: Dr. Shirhatti, L.M. & S., Dr. Huilgol, M.B.B.S., B. R. Patwardhan M.A., LL.B., pleader and Assistant Public Prosecutor, Dharwar, Gurucharya compounder to Dr. Shirhatti, Mr. Y. B. Jathar B.A., LL.B., Dharwar and several persons who were wounded at the third firing.

"A FALSE CASE."

The two Government communiques dated the 2nd and 8th July, 1921, which are apparently based upon information supplied by the local officials themselves prove that the present prosecution case is false.

It is to be specially noted that out of the 29 persons arrested only two were wounded by the firing a fact which cannot be accounted for unless the police were firing upon the persons other than the rioters. The wounded are the best persons to testify to the incident of the day. But out of the 41 wounded persons only 4 or 5 have been examined one of whom is a police constable and 3 are Lingayats including the sanitary inspector and the municipal clerk above referred to, while 18 wounded persons are examined before the Congress Commission whose version is quite contrary to the one before this court.

There was a continual discussion between the court and the first accused the court refusing to note down certain statements which the accused insisted upon making. This went on for some time the court sometimes noting down and sometimes not the statement made by the accused. The accused in the end refused to proceed with his statements after he had nearly come to the end when the statement was retranslated from the judge's notes. The accused objected to many passages in it and he wanted to put in some more statements. The judge refused . The accused said the statement had better be destroyed. The court then adjourned for lunch.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF U S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 11.

Washington.—It is officially stated that Senators Underwood Lodge and Elihu Root, and Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State, will represent the United States on the Disarmament Conference. There will probably be twelve advisers to the American Delegation, including Army, Navy, Aeronautical, Economic and Political specialists.

It was emphasised at Whitehouse that the question of Armaments would be left solely to the five-power group, namely, Britain, the United States, France, Italy and Japan. It is stated that the Chinese Delegation will participate in the General Conference only when the Far Eastern questions are discussed and the Delegates of Belgium, Holland and other nations will be given seats on the Conference when their Far Eastern interests are affected.

It was made clear that the Conference would not be open to the Delegates of all Nations because this would impede its work and bring to Washington, Representatives of the Countries, which cannot be vital factors in the decisions of limiting the armaments. The American Delegates will not have plenipotentiary powers. The American advisory bodies will include Representatives of American womanhood, Labour and other interests, peculiarly concerned with armament problems.

D BYRAMJI 11—9—21.

(Continued from column 6.)

five official and the six non-official members (all to be nominated) to organise the sugar industry on the Java model.

Pending consideration of the recommendations contained in the Indian Sugar Committee report the Government of India by a resolution acknowledge the valuable services rendered by Messrs. Mckenna and Noyce and by other members for the care and ability with which they examined the whole subject.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

FORMATION OF A SUGAR BOARD SUGGESTED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 9.

The report of the Indian Sugar Committee of last year, which has been issued to-day, is a bulky volume of 400 pages including 40 pages of a suplementary note by Mr. B. J. Padshah, one of the members, and a small note of dissent by Mr. M. Wynne Sayer, another member, over the question of demarcating areas for factories. The recommendations of the committee are made separately for each province.

POSSIBILITIES IN BOMBAY.

The following is a summary of the recommendations as regards Bombay:—

(a) Bombay Proper:—The Deccan canals and their projected extensions afford the brightest prospects for the extension of cane in Bombay. It is not improbable that nearly 1,50.000 acres of cane will be grown under these canals in the near future. Water logging is however a serious problem on some of these canals, and is partly due to sewage. The possibility of lining the canals should, therefore, be carefully considered, and the fact that they were originally constructed as protective rather than productive works should not be lost sight of. The committee prefer to express no opinion on the general contention that redistribution of agricultural holdings should be undertaken to enable the drainage scheme to be carried out. They do, however support compulsory acquisition, redistribution after reclamation and enforcement of intensive irrigation in concentrated areas. In the special case of land which has gone out of cultivation through water logging, the movement towards the formation of irrigators associations should be encouraged. Outside the Deccan, there is great scope for the improvement of well irrigation and a reparate branch of the agricultural engineering department should be created for the purpose. Ultimately, this branch will require an agricultural engineer of its own. The main problem of agricultural improvement here is to reduce the high cost of cane cultivation. Much has been done to solve this problem by the improved method of cultivation worked out at Manjri. The active promotion of th's method throughout the Deccan canal areas is of the most urgent importance. A special demonstration staff of two should be created and trained at once to popularise the method. one on the Godavari and Pravara canals and one on the Mira and Mutha canals. Similar demonstrations should be organised on new canals as soon as they are opened. Experiments should be continued with a view to discovering new thick varieties to supplement or replace the local paunda and the cane breeding station at Coimbatore should cooperate to this end. Pure line sets of superior varieties should be propagated at Manjri and the classification of indigenous canes should be completed. The present high yields, the prospects of extension and the possibility of a factory industry developing in the Deccan canals tract justify the creation of a whole-time post for the supervision of cane research work. Mr. Knight, Professor of Agricultural College, should be appointed to this post and the Manjri farm should be extended to 200 acres and form the centre of his work. As a special case, Mr. Knight should control the demonstration staff recommended above. Subsidiary cane research stations of 40 to 50 acres each should be opened in Gujarat and the Konkan under the cane research officer.

(b) Sind:—There is no future for cane in Sind until the Sukkur barrage project is carried out. Even then it may be necessary to restrict the cultivation of cane under it in order to economise water and prevent water logging. The decision of this question depends on the water requirements of cane. An investigation of the water requirements of different varieties should be undertaken at the agricultural stations shortly to be opened in pursuance of the recommendations of the Indian Cotton Committee. The need for further agricultural work will depend on the result of these investigations.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Chapter 21 of the report deals with the tariff question regarding which the Committee recommends as follows:—Apart from the more or less abortive measures taken against bountyfed sugar in 1899, 1902 and 1904 the Tariff on sugar imported into India has hitherto been purely for revenue and not for protective purposes. In view of the impending investigation of the general policy of revising the Indian Tariff, to protect Indian industries, it is difficult to discuss this question for sugar separately, nor does the conflicting evidence received or the abnormal state of the indigenous industry and the import trade afford any reliable guidance. The present tariff combined with ocean and railway freights should provide ample protection to the Indian sugar industry, but if the question of a general policy is not meanwhile investigated the particular case of sugar should be reconsidered. When normal conditions are restored a quantitative duty is preferable to an ad-valorem duty, but the present time is not opportune for the change. The only part of the Empire which would benefit from an Imperial preferential rate on sugar imported into India is Mauritius. If the Imperial preference is adopted generally it should be adopted in favour of Empire sugar by means of a proportional reduction on the present tariff.

The committee also recommend the formation of an Indian Sugar Board with

(Continued in column 5.

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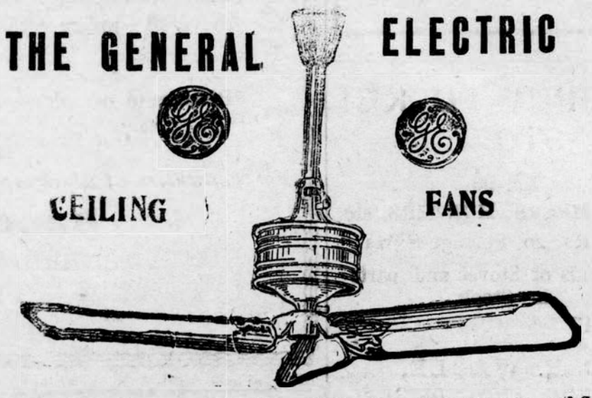

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